PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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League Session Put Off Again; Split Unhealed

'Palestine' Main Obstacle

The Council of the Arab League yesterday twice postponed scheduled sessions because of disagreements over U.A.R. proposals for the agenda. Cairo Radio said that Secretary-General Abdul Khalek Hassuna announced after the fourth postponement of the conference last night that the Council would convene on Saturday.

Although the conference which assembled in Cairo on Monday has still not met in plenary session, the heads of delegations continue to meet and, according to Hassuna, quoted by Cairo Radio, are "making progress" on the "Palestine question."

The Cairo newspaper "Al Ahram" said yesterday that they had agreed on the circumstances in which war would be declared to prevent Israel attempts to divert the waters of the River Jordan.

'Palestine Agency'

The newspaper "Al Gomhouria," which in an editorial advocated the establishment of a "Palestine Agency," similar to the Jewish Agency, said all delegations had agreed on plans for Palestine, except Jordan.

Beirut Radio said there were two other reasons for the Council's inability to get off the mark. The first was the U.A.R. proposal to censure Iraq and Tunisia for not coming to the session. The second was another U.A.R. proposal for a decision that any member failing to attend two consecutive sessions could be expelled.

The Lebanese radio said a majority of members were opposed to these proposals.

The Moroccan Premier and Foreign Minister, Abdullah Ibrahim, left Cairo yesterday, leaving his Ambassador to head his country's delegation to the parley. The Lebanese and the Jordanian delegations are now the only ones headed by Foreign Ministers. (Reuter, Beirut R).

Jordan Firm On Right to Triangle

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK.— Jordan's insistence that the Triangle of Cis-Jordan on the Western bank of the Jordan River is an integral part of the Hashemite kingdom is the main cause for the failure of the Arab League Council to adopt an agenda in two full days of bickering, according to dispatches from Cairo.

Other members of the Council, led by the U.A.R., claim that Jordan holds this territory in trust for Palestinians, in the same way as the U.A.R. holds the Gaza Strip.

Nasser's plan is to set up a "Palestine State" and to recruit a "Palestine Army" from among the refugees and residents of Jordan's Western Bank. This plan is being frustrated by Jordan.

Another anti-Israel move, to divert the headwaters of the River Jordan to prevent the river's exploitation by Israel, appears to have been abandoned because it has run into opposition from the U.A.R. as well as Jordan. The latter objects because it would mean her losing some water she now uses for irrigation, while the U.A.R. knows that its own life is dependent on a river which rises in other countries.

In this connection, the "New York Times" yesterday reported that Ethiopia has embarked on a survey of the headwaters of the Blue Nile for their possible utilisation.

Orthodox Iraqi C.P. Complains

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — The orthodox Communist Party of Iraq, which failed to obtain a licence when three other political parties, including a rival Communist organization, were approved by the Kassem regime on Tuesday, has charged the Iraqi Government with discrimination.

"Ittihad al Sha'ab," newspaper of the orthodox party, talked of discrimination between national groups and parties and an "attempt to prevent the working class from exercising their legitimate rights of political organization."

Another Communist newspaper, "Saut al Ahrar," complained that present circumstances were unsuitable for party activity because "the existence of martial law and the mentality of the majority of the people in the Government contradicted the concept of party activity."

It claimed that "dozens of sincere people were in detention and hundreds of democratic organizations suspended, their leaders in prison or banished from their home towns."

The "breakaway" Communist Party which has secured official recognition is headed by Dawoud el-Sayegh. Accompanied by other founder members of the party el-Sayegh called at the Defence Ministry in Baghdad on Wednesday to thank General Kassem for the new law permitting political parties to function for the first time since the 1958 revolution.

Amer Visits Forces On Israel's Borders

UAR Vice-President and Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, yesterday continued his tour of the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip, inspecting forces there together with his Chief-of-Staff, General Ali Amer, who is his brother. Marshal Amer declared, according to Cairo Radio, that "should either region of the UAR be attacked, the forces of the other region will immediately march."

The outset of the Marshal's tour on Wednesday was reported by the Cairo press yesterday with banner headlines. "Al Ahram" said the objective of his visit was to gather a complete picture of the preparations of the UAR armies on all frontiers with Israel.

De Gaulle Reaffirms Close Ties With Israel on Receiving Eytan

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — President Charles de Gaulle yesterday reaffirmed his country's friendly relations with Israel which, he said, are based firmly on their common outlook on the world and practical considerations in political, economic, commercial and cultural fields.

Accepting the credentials of the new Israel Ambassador, Mr. Walter Eytan, the President pledged his own and the Government's full cooperation in the envoy's work.

Three presidential cars preceded by four motorcycle outriders brought Mr. Eytan and eight members of the Embassy staff to the Elysee Palace at 11.40 a.m. A unit of the Republican Guards presented arms. Entering the palace, Mr. Eytan was received by the President, Foreign Minister Couve de Murville and the President's entire staff. After the formal presentation of credentials General de Gaulle, M. Couve de Murville and Mr. Eytan chatted for several minutes.

Tribute to de Gaulle

In his address, Mr. Eytan paid tribute to the President as the wartime leader of Free France who has assumed anew the lofty destiny of his nation. He noted with satisfaction the good relations existing between France and Israel and expressed Israel's gratitude for France's friendship and support since its independence.

In the name of President Ben-Zvi and Israel, Mr. Eytan wished President de Gaulle personal happiness, a glorious future for France and prosperity for the French nation.

In his reply, the French President voiced his sympathy with the just cause of the people Israel returning to its home. In the field of practical cooperation, the President mentioned trade and cultural agreements, with a common conception of the world and human liberty constituting the background to relations between the two countries.

"We know who you are, appreciate your nomination and assure you of our and our Government's full cooperation," the President declared.

Participants in the ceremony were particularly impressed by General de Gaulle's relaxed and friendly attitude.

MAJALI LEAVES FOR TURKEY, U.K.

AMMAN (Reuter).— General Habes Majali, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordan Army, left here yesterday for a three-week visit to Turkey. He will also visit Britain for talks on military aid to Jordan.

5,000-Strong Nazi Party in Sweden

OSLO (UPI). — A group of young Swedish fanatics are continuing Hitler's anti-Semitic propaganda and have started a party with 5,000 members, the Oslo paper "Aftenposten" said yesterday.

The newspaper carried a front-page interview with the leader of the new Swedish Nazi Party, Goeran Assar Oredsson.

On the walls of his apartment were pictures of Hitler, the Norwegian Nazi leader Quisling and action shots from the German campaign in Russia.

Oredsson told the newspaper "they were the greatest men of our time. These were the men who made life worth living for us—we who are national socialists."

The Nazi leader described Jews as "enemy No. 1" of Sweden and of human rights everywhere, and said the reports of [illegible] were "false." "We are setting up a committee to investigate the legend of Anne Frank," he declared.

The centre of the party's activity is Malmoe, according to the "Aftenposten." It added that Oredsson and other leaders of the party had been questioned by Malmoe police in connection with [illegible] in Sweden, but nothing could be proved.

ANOTHER SWASTIKA

WASHINGTON (INA).— Representative Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr., said on Wednesday that he found a swastika, and an anti-Semitic slogan on his garage door. He said he reported it to the police who told him a rash of such anti-Semitic painting had broken out in that neighborhood.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said such desecration "cannot be taken lightly." He is a non-Jew.

Argentine Intruder Rises, Dives Again

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter).— The unidentified submarine trapped by Argentinian naval forces in the Golfo Nuevo, surfaced yesterday morning but dived again after being attacked by warships and planes, commercial wireless broadcasts said here.

There was no immediate official confirmation of these reports.

Press reports from Puerto Madryn said the forces attack on the submarine by the Argentinian task force was clearly seen by citizens lining the waterfront. Ten warships are now engaged in the effort to root out the unknown intruder. It was thought the submarine, hunted for [illegible] days, was seeking to recharge batteries.

Turkey Denies Plan To Carve Up Iraq

ISTANBUL (AFP). — The Turkish Foreign Ministry has formally denied a report in the Cairo daily "Al Akhbar" claiming that Turkey and Persia were conspiring to overthrow the Iraqi regime and divide that country between them.

The report had also appeared in two Baghdad papers.

The Foreign Ministry denial stated that the report had been fabricated with the intention of undermining the good relations existing between Turkey and Iraq.

Senior Senegal Officials Coming

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — An important delegation from Senegal, including the Directors-General of several Ministries, is going to Israel at the beginning of March, it is learned. The mission's members are interested primarily in development and problems of youth. They hope the visit will lay the foundations of close cooperation between Israel and the Mali Federation which expects to gain independence in April.

U.K.-Cypriot Talks Resume On 'Business'

NICOSIA (Reuter). — The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, yesterday conferred with local leaders for two-and-a-half hours, following up the negotiations resumed on Wednesday by Colonial Under-Secretary Julian Amery.

Sir Hugh denied he was negotiating a settlement of the dispute over the size of British sovereign bases on the island which had resulted in the collapse of the talks preparing for the island's independence. The Governor said: "We have been doing detailed practical work. We shall continue our work tomorrow and the day after until it is done."

Last Monday it became clear that neither Britain nor the Greek Cypriot leaders would budge from their positions on the size of the bases—the U.K. demanding 120 square miles while the Cypriots are prepared to concede only 36 square miles. Talks were broken off and Britain announced that the deadline for the island's independence, March 19, would not be kept.

Mr. Amery flew back to London late Wednesday night and yesterday reported to the Cabinet. [illegible]

At his daily press conference in London, the Foreign Office spokesman said talks on the future of Cyprus had "not finally been broken off."

Asked whether the Cypriot leaders had the right to proclaim an independent Republic in default of agreement with Britain, the spokesman said: "For Cyprus to become independent, there would have to be an Act of Parliament."

104 Jailed in Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba (Reuter). — In the biggest mass trial under Dr. Fidel Castro's Government, 104 persons were Wednesday night sentenced by a military revolutionary tribunal to prison terms for "crimes against the powers of the State."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

[illegible]

Soviets Turn Down New U.S. Test Ban Proposal

Hope for Second Thoughts

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Eisenhower yesterday proposed, with British support, a new plan for a limited ban on nuclear weapons tests, but it was immediately rejected by the Soviet Union as "completely unacceptable."

The President, announcing the plan at his weekly press conference, said it was designed to break the deadlock at the three-power Geneva test conference [illegible]

U.S. officials, however, declined to take as final the [illegible] Soviet rejection. They said that a "reasonable" time would now be given to allow an exhaustive study of the proposal with a view to its possible acceptance.

The plan would in effect ban all weapons tests except small-scale underground explosions.

A British Embassy spokesman here said that the American plan had his government's "wholehearted approval."

A White House statement later said the U.S. was determined to make all possible progress toward the ultimate objective of an effectively controlled nuclear weapons test ban.

Joint Research

It said the new proposal included provision for a programme of joint research and experimentation by Britain, the Soviet Union and the U.S. to improve the detection of [illegible]

[illegible]

Mysterious Moon Has Long Life

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — [illegible]

Cold War Not Over—Says 'K'

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, who arrived here yesterday on the first stage of an Asian tour, told the Indian Parliament that the forces who wanted to keep up the arms race and rekindle the cold war "are not giving up their efforts." [illegible]

Praises Cuba

[illegible]

2,000 at Airport

[illegible]

21-Man Scientific Research Council Appointed by B-G

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Thursday appointed the 21 members of the new National Council for Scientific Research and Technological Development (Israel Research Council) which is to be headed by Prof. Israel Dostrovsky, the newly appointed Director of the National Nuclear Research Centre, as Chairman and by Mr. Daniel Shimshoni as Deputy Chairman and Executive Director of the Council.

Mr. Alexander Goldberg, Managing Director of Fertilisers and Chemicals, Professor David Ginsburg, Head of the Technion Chemistry Department, Prof. Sally Cohen, Associate Professor of Experimental Physics at the Hebrew University, Dr. Moshe Prywes, Associate Dean of the Hebrew University Medical School and Prof. Ephraim Katchalski, Head of the Weizmann Institute's Biophysics Department, were appointed members of the Council's Executive.

The other council members are:

Mr. Asher Alroi, [illegible] [illegible]

To Convene Shortly

The newly appointed council is to convene shortly for its first session which is to be opened by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. Following receipt of a special report by Mr. Shimshoni on scientific research and development in Israel the Cabinet decided last November to establish the National Council for Scientific Research and Technological Development to replace the former Research Council. The council is to work out an overall scientific research and development policy for the State and is to advise the Government on allocations for such research and development projects.

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Replies to reach: Hon. Secretary, The Reform Congregation, Manchester 8, before February 26. Interview in Israel early March.

OZAR-HACHESSED KEREN-SAMUEL
Central Free Loan Fund for Jerusalem
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P.O.B. [illegible] Tel. [illegible]
We heartily welcome our devoted friend
Rabbi Zalman Dov Magarik
on his return from the U.S.A. where his selfless endeavours have successfully enlisted new support for our benevolent Fund.
THE MANAGEMENT

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Wednesday entertained to luncheon the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. M. Namir; Deputy Mayors Y. Abramowitz, A. Boyar, M. Goldstein, Y. Heled, Y. Rabinovich and E. Schechter; the former Mayor, Mr. H. Levanon; members of the Municipal Executive Y. Burstein, Y. Levy, P. Naphtali, and M. Ramat; and Councillor S. Shoshani.

The President also received Rabbi Haim Yehoshua Kossovsky, who presented him with the eighth volume of his book "Otzar Leshon Hatalmud."

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday entertained to lunch the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Ogden Reid. Mr. Gershon Avner, Director of the Ministry's U.S. Division, was also present. Mrs. Meir yesterday also received the Uruguayan Minister, Dr. Pedro Maria di Lorenzo.

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At a ceremony at his residence in Jerusalem last night the Netherlands Ambassador, Mr. J. Q. Bas Backer, presented to the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library and to the Rubin Academy of Music recordings and scores of 11 orchestral works of contemporary Dutch composers, and biographical notes on the composers. The gifts were accepted on behalf of the Library by Dr. Curt Wormann, Director of the Library, and Dr. Marc Rosenlaar, Acting Director of the Library's Music Department, and on behalf of the Academy by Mrs. Yocheved Dostrovsky.

•

The French Ambassador and Madame Jean Bourdeillette yesterday paid a courtesy call on Mrs. Chaim Weizmann at her residence in Rehovot.

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Professor Charles Gillerau, Director of the European Broadcasting Union and Director of Radio Geneva, on Thursday visited Beersheba, Sdom and Ein Gedi. Prof. Gillerau, who is also Rotarian, was entertained by the Beersheba Rotary club. On Wednesday he attended the lunch of the Jerusalem club.

•

Professor Frederick Redefer, Professor of Higher Education at New York University, visited the Hebrew University yesterday and was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by its School of Education.

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A reception in honour of Professor Joseph Rivlin, on his retirement after 30 years at the Hebrew University, was held on Wednesday evening at the University. His colleagues from the School of Oriental studies were among those present as well as members of other University departments, and Mr. Avraham Shapira, of Petah Tikva.

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Mr. I. Gilon, Director of the chemical industry branch of the Manufacturers' Association, was guest of honour at a dinner on Thursday given by members of the branch to mark his 70th birthday. A library named after Mr. Gilon will be established at the Tel Aviv University.

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Mr. E. Racine, of the Delek management, has been elected to the Shareholders' Council of the Naphtha Israel Petroleum company.

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The Minister of Transport, Mr. Y. Ben Aharon, will speak on "Problems of Financing Transport Enterprises" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, at 1.15 p.m. today (Friday). Table reservations by phone, number 2054.

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The comedy "Harvey," by Mary Chase, will be performed by the Jerusalem Dramatic Society and the U.S.I.S. centre for the Israel-America Society's Haifa Branch, at Beitenu, Rehov Jerusalem, at 8 p.m. Saturday night.

AN OUTBREAK of the foot and mouth disease among cattle was reported from the Western Galilee villages of Yerka, J'ulis and Abu S'nan on Thursday.

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Mon., Feb. 29, 9 p.m.—Edison

FLEDERMAUS
Tues., Feb. 16

BARBER OF SEVILLE
IN HAIFA:
Thurs., Feb. 18, 9 p.m., —Armon

ALEXANDRA
Mon., Feb. 22.

All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1; 4-8) (Tel. 27769)
Tickets: Ramat Gan — Pas; Petah Tikva — Globe Travel

VISITORS' GALLERY: Dr. Samuel Rosen

Goodwill Envoy to Middle Ear

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The ability to help the afflicted of the world seems to be a passport that is above the considerations of the Arab-Israel conflict. Or so it appears from the recent Middle East tour of Dr. Samuel Rosen, a New York surgeon who developed a new cure for deafness caused by otosclerosis (a primary disease of the long inner ear capsule with changes in the bone).

Dr. Rosen arrived here on Sunday from Jordan. During the past few weeks he had visited Beirut, Damascus, Cairo and Amman at the invitation of the countries' Ministries of Health to instruct local doctors in the techniques of his simplified operation for the cure of deafness. He was received everywhere by high government authorities.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* on the eve of his departure on Thursday, Dr. Rosen declared that the last few years had witnessed a considerable improvement in the health services and the professional standard of Arab doctors.

Israel Benefits

Israel was one of the first countries to benefit from Dr. Rosen's help and instruction in his new cure, which consists of mobilization of the stapes bone. In 1952, soon after his discovery, Dr. Rosen helped to establish the Tel Hashomer audiological centre, which he now claims is the most advanced institution of its kind in the Middle East.

Now, most of the country's major hospitals perform this operation with considerable success. Whereas in 1952 only three out of 10 patients operated on were completely cured, Dr. Rosen disclosed that now as much as 70 per cent success is assured.

Rapid Cure

Before his discovery, a major operation was the only hope for those suffering from otosclerosis. The patient suffered from post-operative vertigo and required a long convalescence. Dr. Rosen discovered a way to restore a patient's hearing after a 30-minute long operation with only local anaesthetics applied. As soon as the operation is completed, the patient can hear, and after a day's rest leaves the hospital a cured man.

As soon as Dr. Rosen was confident of the efficacy of his system, he put his knowledge at the disposal of doctors throughout the world. During the past eight years he has travelled in 25 countries, instructing doctors in his technique and performing operations. He is always accompanied by his wife, who has been trained as his assistant.

In every country he visits, he leaves a set of his specially designed instruments.

It is no wonder that his daughter jokingly nicknamed him "the goodwill ambassador to the middle ear."

Drunken Driver Pleads 'Insanity'

TEL AVIV. — A truck driver who had been convicted by the Magistrate's Court of drunken driving and speeding on Wednesday appealed to the District Court to set aside the judgment on the grounds that he could not be held to have been "criminally responsible" while under the influence of liquor. He compared his state to that of a mentally deranged person.

The man had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined IL80 and had his driver's licence revoked for five years.

No date has been set for the hearing. (Itim)

Tnuva Fined IL100 For Glass in Sour Cream

TEL AVIV. — The Tnuva dairy marketing company was yesterday fined IL100 in the District Court for having sold a jar of sour cream containing a piece of glass. The Magistrate's Court had earlier acquitted Tnuva.

The District Court, in allowing the prosecution's appeal, ruled that negligence did not have to be proved.

The District Court granted Tnuva leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. (Itim)

Bem-Porad Not To Stand Trial for Murder

TEL AVIV. — Sergio Bem-Porad, the 38-year-old tourist from Italy who was charged last December with the murder of his fiancee, Gaby Dorothy Zeiss, at a seafront hotel, was on Wednesday committed to a mental institution by District Court Judge M. Kennet.

Judge Kennet was guided by the conclusions of a medical committee at the Government Hospital at Bat Yam, where Bem-Porad had been kept for observation. The committee found the accused not to be responsible for his actions.

Mrs. Zadka Committed To Mental Home

TEL AVIV. — The District Court on Wednesday committed Mrs. Aziza Zadka, 30, to hospital for an indefinite period. Mrs. Zadka is charged with the murder of seven-year-old Dahlia Eliahu, of Pardess Katz.

According to expert opinion, Mrs. Zadka was not responsible for her actions on the day of the tragedy. Bringing her before a court was liable to increase her inner tension to a point where she would not be able to follow the proceedings. She required treatment and supervision in a closed institution, an expert's report stated.

Hechal Shlomo Says:

'Chief Rabbinate Won't Be Evicted'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We will not evict the Chief Rabbinate from Hechal Shlomo even if the Ministry for Religious Affairs refuses to pay rent," a spokesman for the Supreme Religious Centre said in Jerusalem.

He was commenting on the current dispute between the trustees of the large building in Jerusalem and the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

The Ministry claims that the building was constructed from "money raised throughout the world to build a headquarters for the Chief Rabbinate." Indeed, the first name of the organization raising money for the construction was the Chief Rabbinate (Building) Society. Only later was it changed to the Hechal Shlomo Society.

The Chief Rabbinate should, therefore, be viewed as the "true owners of the building and not forced to pay rent to the Hechal Shlomo Society," a Ministry spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*. The Society should, in fact, consist of a board of Trustees, representing all orthodox parties, and not be dominated by one (National Religious Party), the Ministry spokesman said.

Lion's Share

A spokesman for Hechal Shlomo said that the lion's share of the IL3m. raised to build the edifice came from Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the British industrialist and philanthropist. Less than IL50,000 was raised in Israel.

In giving the money he had set two conditions: that the building would not be only for the Chief Rabbinate (otherwise it would not be a "Supreme Religious Centre"); that it would not become Government property.

The rent was fixed at IL10,000 a year for the two floors of the eight-storey building occupied by the Chief Rabbinate. The Ministry has paid only IL5,000 in the almost two years the Chief Rabbinate has been in residence. Moreover, it later claimed that this sum was for phone bills and maintenance costs, and not on account of rent.

U.S. Grant to H.U. Enzyme Research

Dr. N. Citri, of the Department of Bacteriology in the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, has received a grant of $33,874 from the U.S. National Institute of Health to further his work on the problem of how enzymes, through which living cells perform their functions, are made. Related to this problem is the question of what regulates the synthesis of particular enzymes.

Two years ago Dr. Citri found that an enzyme, when secreted by the cell, changes certain of its properties — the change has been given the name of the "alpha-gamma shift" — and the grant is to enable him to study the mechanism of this change.

20-Year-Old Sabra Breezes Through Technion in 3 Years

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — Twenty-year-old Israel-born Yair Tennenbaum holds the distinction of being the only student in the history of the Technion successfully to complete two years of his engineering studies in one year as top man in his class. At a time when other students complain about the stiff programme and the burden of meeting Technion's high standards, young Tenenbaum has been breezing through his courses without apparent difficulty.

The boy, who is studying Civil Engineering, was a top student throughout high school. Upon entering the Technion he wanted to take both first and second year courses simultaneously, but the unusual request was firmly denied. At the end of his second year, Yair asked for permission to sit for the promotion examinations not only for the subjects he had studied, but also for major subjects of the following year, which he had been reading up on the side.

The petition was granted and to everyone's surprise he coasted through with all A's in his regular subjects, and scores of 87 and 95 in the third year majors.

He is now doing his third and fourth year simultaneously, and if his standards hold up, will receive his B.Sc. at the end of this semester, his third year at the Technion.

Yair's older brother, Mordecai, is studying bacteriology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and does well, but has not broken any records. His father is a businessman.

Yair says he has not been able to spend all his time on study. Last year he commuted between Haifa and Tel Aviv several times a week to give private lessons in mathematics to high school students, and though it meant that he was frequently compelled to cut classes, at least he spent all the travel time on the train deep in his books. This year he has accepted a position as Assistant in the Construction Division of the Civil Engineering Faculty, and spends spare time in practical work — related to his field. His hobby is chess.

Eban: Ike's Correction Sets Record Straight

LONDON (Reuter). — Mr. Abba Eban said here on Wednesday that President Eisenhower's recent correction at a press conference on the contacts between the two men in the 1956 Suez crisis "sets the record at a stage where we would like to leave it."

Answering questions at a press conference, the Israel Cabinet Minister said he had been in touch with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion that morning by cable about the matter.

Mr. Eban arrived last Sunday on a visit to Britain on behalf of the Joint Palestine Appeal. He is staying until the end of the month.

President Eisenhower on February 3 admitted a lapse of memory and announced at a press conference in Washington he had made a mistake in saying a week before that he had discussed the impending Suez action in 1956 with Mr. Eban, then Israel Ambassador to the U.S.

U.S. Canadian Housing Project Starts Monday

Building of the first large-scale housing project for American and Canadian settlers in Israel will commence on Monday in the Valley of the Cross in Jerusalem.

The programme calls for the erection of 62 apartments by the summer of 1961 on a site near Neve Sha'anan, between the dormitories of the Hebrew University and the Monastery of the Cross off Gaza Road. The project, which is being sponsored by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, will consist of a number of two-storey buildings containing three and four-room units, as well as several detached two-family cottages. Each family will have its own garden and provision has been made for a children's playground.

This is the first project to be undertaken by the Association based on a long term (10 to 25 years) low interest mortgage plan, which, though popular in the United States, is new in Israel.

The land has been provided by the Jewish National Fund.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 4.45 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.00 p.m.

Portion: B'Shalah (Shabbat Shira), Shmot 13, 17 — 17, 26. Haftara: Shoftim 4, 4-5, 3.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.00 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight Minha, 4.59 p.m. Arvit, 5.04 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Services conducted by M. Stern & Choir: The morning sermon will be delivered by Rabbi Dov Katz. Minha, 4.36 p.m. Arvit, 5.50 p.m.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'Yahadut Mithadeshet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Sermon: S. Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda). Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.15 p.m. Arvit, 5.55 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Alienist's Formula For Acquittal

SYDNEY (Reuter). — A Sydney psychiatrist, who examines all persons charged with murder in New South Wales, says blondes have a 45 per cent better chance of being acquitted of murder than brunettes.

Dr. John McGeorge, consultant psychiatrist to the New South Wales Attorney-General's Department, gave women at a luncheon meeting here three murder trial tips: wear a black dress with white piping; appear downcast, and assume a demure expression throughout.

"A woman has a much better chance than a man of acquittal on a murder charge," he says.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ha'amudim, Jaffa Rd., Pilzers Bldg., 2281.

TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 65436. Zeidman, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Frankel, 25 King George acc. Gan Meir, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 23854. Merkaz Hazafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31287. JAFFA: El Kamel, 65 Yefet (4), 23361. RAMAT GAN: Pinci, 41 Hibat Zion, 72821. PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 6 Hafets Haim. NATANYA: Natanya. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Batish, 10 Strauss, 2911.

TEL AVIV: (Day) Colberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Greenberg, 46 King George corn. Bension Blvd., 26208. Jaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Yanny, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 62474. JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 Yefet (4), 82700. (Evening) Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Moskowitz, 25 King George, 63650. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station, 32385. JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 Yefet (4), 82700. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampher. NATANYA: Natanya. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. HAIFA: Hagiborim, 28 Hagiborim, 67400. Carmel, 133 Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 81713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5A Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Watts, 15 Soutine, 27027. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Maier, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. HOLON: Dr. Dokor, Block 12A, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim. RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandburg, 63 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 129 Modi'in). Dr. Pasberg, 176 Haroeh. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 3494.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shumert, 7 Gaza Rd., 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV, HOLON, RAMAT GAN and HAIFA, same as above.

Cables in Brief

JAPANESE. — The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that economic officials attached to 10 Japanese diplomatic missions in the Middle and Far East would hold a conference for three days from February 24 at Cairo. The 10 agencies are embassies in the U.A.R., Iraq, Persia, Turkey, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia, the Legation in Israel and the Consulate-General in Damascus.

DEAR GIRLS. — "Teen-aged call girls were paid up to 400,000 Lire (about IL1,150) for attending an all-night party in a millionaire's villa, Milan police reported. They said a local businessman and six women were so far being held for their alleged part in running one of the biggest "call-girl" organizations to be uncovered in Europe since the war.

INFANTICIDE. — A 26-year-old New York father fondled his two-year-old daughter in their flat Wednesday night and then suddenly hurled her to death through a sixth-storey window. Daniel Wolfson, a civil servant, who had left his job to take a Master's Degree at Brooklyn College, mumbled to his wife: "I don't know, I'm sorry." Then he plunged out of the same window to his death.

DANISH QUISLINGS. — Two of Denmark's Second World War criminals have been released from life sentences after serving 15 years, leaving only one man still in prison, it was learned yesterday.

SMOKE. — Tobacco production is increasing as more and more people smoke, more women take up the habit, and people start at an earlier age than ever before, according to a U.N. report issued last night. World production of tobacco in 1959 was estimated at 2,930,000 metric tons, excluding the Soviet Union and Communist China.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Olympic 432, to Nicosia and Athens 0630. B.E.A. 136, to Athens, Zurich and London 0800. T.W.A. 800, to Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris and New York 0800. Air France 138, to Athens, Rome and Paris 1000. Alitalia 461, to Rome 1500. El Al 339, to Rome, Paris, London and New York 1500.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens 2330. B.E.A. 136, from London, Rome and Athens 2340. Cyprus Airways 82, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia 2330.

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The Department for Education in The Diaspora
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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Children's Concert: — Chopin Recital by Ronit Amir (Piano), commentary by Yocheved Dostrovsky. Rubin Music Academy, 3 p.m.

• Tours: — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.

• Exhibitions: — Artists House: Today, tomorrow: 10-1. Paintings by Shmuel Schesinger, Miriam Bartov. Collage paintings by Ella Raayoni.

Safrai Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Road, Tel. 43797, Ext. 1935. 9-1, 3-7, Friday 9-2. New exhibition: paintings by Nahum Cohen. All purchases mailed upon request.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Tourists and members only. Artists House: 9.30 p.m.

• Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art: Archaeological objects, Primitive Art, Contemporary Japanese prints and posters. Dutch paintings from the Museum's collection. 9-1, 3.30-5.

Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Tel Gath excavations, Chalcolithic ossuaries from Azor. Also permanent exhibition. 9-1, 3-5.

• Music to Inspire: — Recorded Concert (with background pictures) — Mozart: Double Piano Concerto No. 10, K. 365; Stravinsky: "The Fire Bird" — Ballet Suite. Prokofiev: "Classical" Symphony. Public welcome. YMCA, 8.30.

• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-6.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance: — Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

• Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 60 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28239. Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26823, 8 a.m.—3 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibition: — Oils by American Artist Max Cossak, exhibited exclusively at Art Shop, 6 Rehov Ben Yehuda. Today: 10-1. Tomorrow: 10-1, 7-9.

Modern Art in Israel. Painters and Sculptors Association, Hamlin House. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

Annual Exhibition of Israeli Artists. Beit Dizengoff. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

African Primitive Art: statuettes, masks, implements, from collection of Mr. Sam Dubiner (over 150 exhibits). Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'arets, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

• Z.O.A. House: — Symposium, 8.30. Tourist Service, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre: — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehaluts, Tel. 67963.

NAHARIYA

• Yiddish Musical: — "Home, Sweet Home" — Bension Witler, Shifra Lerer. Galili Hall, 8.45.

GIVATAYIM

• Spanish Entertainers: — Luisillo and his Spanish Theatre Ballet. Noga, 8.30.

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TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Morning Music Hour: Organ and these records—Beethoven: Adagio Lento; Franck: Chorale No. 1 in E major; Three Rueckert Songs. Public welcome. YMCA, 10.30.

• New Exhibition: — Oils by David Arm. Paintings by Bacon, Dendal, Ferro, Modzilevitch. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon, 11.30.

• Lecture: — Mr. Gershon Avner, Director of the Foreign Ministry's U.S. Division, on "England Today." The Journalists' Club, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• Z.O.A. House: — Exhibition of watercolours and gouaches by David Wittman, 10-1, 7-9. Tourist Service: 7-9 p.m.

• Israel National Opera: — "La Boheme," 8.30.

• Theatre: — Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men" 6.30. "Visit of the Old Lady," 9.30. Cameri: "Twelfth Night", 6.30, 9.30. Ohel: "Hotel Paradiso", 8.30.

• Dine and Dance: — Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

Typical Hungarian Restaurant, (Magyar Csarda) "Ven Diofa," Gipsy music. Midnight vocalist: Babe Wallace. European standard; Hungarian, Viennese cuisine, 14—16 Kikar Dizengoff, 2nd floor (corner Rehov Dizengoff). Open nightly from 8 p.m. until dawn.

HAIFA

• Exhibition: — Paintings by Polish Primitivist painter Nikifor. Haifa 1960 Group: Ickowitz, Mohar, Naher. Conducted tour by the artists at 11.30, 10-1, 4-7.

TIBERIAS

• Spanish Troupe: — Luisillo and his Spanish Theatre Ballet. Elisheva Hall, 6.30, 9.15.

GIVAT ALIYAH

• Yiddish Musical: — "My Gal" — Bension Witler, Shifra Lerer, Gal Ron, 6.45, 9.30.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat., Feb. 13: "Twelve Angry Men", 6.30; "Visit of the Old Lady", 9.30. Sun., Feb. 14: "Twelve Angry Men" (popular prices). Mon., Feb. 15: "Twelve Angry Men". Tues., Feb. 16: "Twelve Angry Men" (for civil service). Wed., Feb. 17: "The Trees Die Standing". Petah Tikva: "Twelve Angry Men". Thurs., Feb. 18: "Visit of the Old Lady".

All performances are held at the Habimah Hall and commence at 8.30, unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat., Feb. 13: "La Boheme". Mon., Feb. 15: "La Traviata". Tues., Feb. 16: "Die Fledermaus". Sat., Feb. 20: "La Traviata". Haifa, Armon, 9 p.m. on Feb. 18: "The Barber of Seville". All other performances are held at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30.

The Israel-France Friendship Society
invites the public to
A LECTURE
by
Mme. Francoise André Burgaud, writer
on
"Love in the Contemporary French Novel"
in French
at the Kings' Hotel
Sunday, February 14, at 9 p.m.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy (Friday and Saturday).

Weather Synopsis: Shallow barometric depression over Aegean Sea moving east.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS

Mr. A. Horowitz, President of the South African Zionist Federation, for an eight-day visit (by El Al).

Mr. David Giladi, the "Maariv" correspondent, after a ten-day reporting tour in Europe (by Swissair).

Mr. Robert Montgomery, Deputy Manager of the Overseas Division of the Trans-World Airlines, on company business (by B.E.A.).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, the Israel Minister to Austria, for Vienna (by Sabena).

DAMAGE estimated at IL10,000 was caused by a fire at the Solel Boneh stores in Ashkelon on Thursday morning. The cause of the outbreak has not yet been determined, and police are investigating.

THREE BOYS aged 12-13 were arrested on Wednesday for stealing IL180 in cash and cheques from a butcher's shop in Rehovot.

Son to Japanese Diplomat Here

TEL AVIV.— A boy — probably the first Japanese baby ever to be born in this country — was born on Wednesday to the Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in Tel Aviv and Mrs. Akira Hoshino.

The baby is their first child and, according to Japanese custom, will be named when he is seven days old.

Part of Mr. Hoshino's duties at the Embassy is to register Japanese subjects born in Israel.

Masons Arrive For Fortnight's Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT.— A group of 90 Freemasons arrived from London yesterday for a two-week "Mason's Pilgrimage." During their stay they will be received by the British Ambassador and by the Mayors of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, and will plant trees in the Simhoni Forest, near Kibbutz Sa'ad.

The visitors were received at the airport by a delegation from the local Grand Lodge, headed by its Grand Master, Mr. M. Seligman. (Itim)

Dohnanyi Dies

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Erno Dohnanyi, world-famous Hungarian-born composer, pianist and conductor, died in hospital here on Tuesday night at the age of 82, it was disclosed yesterday.

Matric Candidates to Be Graded Solely on Examination Results

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Secondary school pupils taking matriculation examinations this year will be graded solely on the basis of their achievements in the tests. Class progress will not be taken into account owing to the teachers' dispute with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry stated yesterday in an announcement to parents.

The marks will be reckoned not differently than those of external pupils, because of the teachers' refusal to submit pupils' progress reports to the school managements.

Matriculation examinations are due to be held in June.

The Ministry said that the announcement was being made after the Secondary School Teachers' Association had also turned down the Knesset's appeal to call off its passive resistance campaign in the schools and because it was continuing its campaign of non-cooperation with school managements and the Ministry of Education.

'Victimising' Charge

Commenting on the announcement, a spokesman for the teachers asserted that the Ministry was doing precisely what it had accused the teachers of doing — victimizing the pupils.

Under the system of matriculation marks used in Israel secondary schools, each candidate is given a rating based on his achievements in class in each subject. If the rating is seven, for example, and the exam mark is five — "barely sufficient" — the average is taken, giving a final result of six— "sufficient." Top mark is 10 — "excellent."

IL55 Monthly Relief Minimum

TEL AVIV. — Destitute families will be able to claim a minimum monthly relief allowance of IL55, Dr. Giora Lotan, Director-General of the Ministry of Social Welfare, said yesterday.

There is no national minimum allowance at present.

Speaking at a convention of representatives of Local Council Welfare authorities, Dr. Lotan said the Ministry would participate in the relief allowance with the local authority concerned. It would do so on a graded percentage basis according to the means of the communities and as approved by the Central Committee of Local Authorities.

Dr. Yosef Burg, the Minister for Social Welfare, told the gathering that local authorities would be divided into nine grades, according to their needs and requirements.

Mr. Pinhas Rashish, Mayor of Petah Tikva, warned against the decentralization of social welfare activities, pointing out that four Ministries are now involved.

The Mayor of Haifa, Mr. Abba Khoushy, said that "the presence of hundreds of beggars on the streets of our cities is a blot on the country. Their presence is no justified in view of the relief sums most of them are drawing."

Common Aspirations Of Argentina and Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The friendly relations between Argentina and Israel are "based on the common longing for peace and democracy" of the two countries, the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, said yesterday.

Addressing the weekly luncheon of the Tel Aviv Rotary Club, he said the two countries are pursuing similar policies in striving for material and spiritual progress.

Argentina and Chile in 1902 set the first example in modern history of bi-lateral disarmament, the Ambassador said.

Citing examples from history, he stressed that respect for the integrity of other countries has been an "immovable principle" of his country since it achieved independence.

MR. HAIM BEN-ZVI (Mapai), of Kfar Vitkin, was on Thursday night re-elected chairman of the 57-member Emek Hefer Regional Council. Mr. Yoseph Skorupa (Mapai), of Kfar Haim, and Mr. Eliezer Shaham (Mapam), of Kibbutz Ma'barot, were elected deputy chairmen.

Yad Vashem to Study Cause of Racist Outbreak

"Yad Vashem is to conduct a world-wide inquiry into the causes of the recent anti-Semitic outbreak," Dr. A. L. Kubovy, Chairman of the organization, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday in Jerusalem. Dr. Kubovy returned several days ago from Amsterdam where he attended the Jewish National Claims Conference.

It is planned to convene a congress of historians from all over the world in Israel in several months to hammer out a comprehensive programme of instruction for schools and universities about the Nazi period.

Dr. Kubovy said he believed the outbreak of the swastika plague, sponsored by the neo-Nazis, was due partly to the failure of Jewry — and the world at large — to depict the Nazi menace in its true perspective. Yad Vashem proposes to lead the fight in driving home the lesson of Nazism, he said.

The Yad Vashem study is aimed at defining whether the recent swastika outbreak was organized by a single neo-Nazi group, or whether it was a chain reaction among independent groups triggered by the initial Cologne incident.

50 Youth Aliya Wards Undergo Circumcision

NATANYA. — The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. Toledano, on Thursday danced the hora with 50 Youth Aliya boys, aged six to 17, who underwent circumcision here during the past week.

Twenty-two of the newly-circumcised boys are sons of Gentile mothers and one of a Moslem mother. This brings to 450 the number of Youth Aliya wards who have been circumcised recently, while a further 30 will be circumcised next week. In all cases the parents have given their full approval.

Mr. Moshe Kol, head of Youth Aliya, flatly denied recent press reports that uncircumcised children had been expelled from Youth Aliya institutions. He noted that, on several occasions, parents had withdrawn their children temporarily in order to have the operation performed.

It had been Youth Aliya's policy all along to attempt to persuade the parents — or in cases where the child was alone, the child himself — to agree to the operation so as to save the boy unnecessary but unavoidable embarrassment.

Eylon Gets Fine, Suspended Term

Rafi Eylon (Nelson), manager of the "End-of-the-World" night club in Eilat and former journalist, was yesterday given a two-year sentence, suspended for three years, and fined IL1,000 for passing information to Egyptian Intelligence with intent to harm the security of the State.

After previously denying the charge, Eylon on Wednesday pleaded guilty to passing military information to the Egyptians after they took him off the Danish ship, Birgitte Toft, in the Suez Canal in July, 1957.

In passing sentence, the Court ruled that Eylon "is not a spy-type who set out for Egypt with the intention of passing information which could be of use to the enemy, or who intended, a priori, to harm the security of the State." The Court also took into account Eylon's cooperation with the police and military authorities after being returned to Israel from Gaza.

Declaring that Eylon had been moved to give the information by fear of further torture and a promise of an interview with Abdul Nasser, the Court said that he had in any case not transmitted information of great value to the enemy.

It ruled that the defence had proved that most of what Eylon had told the Egyptians had been published in the Israel press and was available to any tourist in Eilat or observer in Akaba using binoculars.

At the same time, the Court noted the "grave nature of such adventures," and warned that they were "apt to produce far more serious consequences than the convicted man suffered." (Itim)

Faktori Killer Held As Burglary Suspect

PETAH TIKVA. — David Yacobowitz, who was released from jail recently after serving ten years for killing Dani Faktori in Gan Meir, Tel Aviv, was arrested here yesterday on suspicion of burglary and vagrancy.

The police had laid a number of traps after a series of burglaries in private houses here. One ambush party picked up Yacobowitz in [illegible] Street shortly after midnight on Wednesday. He admitted that a delivery tricycle parked nearby was his.

He will be brought before the Magistrate's Court today for remand. (Itim)

18-ton Tractor Falls Into Ship's Hold

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — An 18-ton caterpillar bulldozer being lowered into the after hold of the s.s. Kesarya yesterday tipped over the loading crane, pulling it loose from its moorings, and fell the remaining distance. No one was injured, the crane operator having succeeded in jumping clear at the last moment.

The ship and the bulldozer were only slightly damaged. The crane, a new 2½-ton-capacity mobile dock model, was put entirely out of commission.

The tractor was one of four being sent to Ethiopia by Solel Boneh.

Beduin Given Access To Disputed Lands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The police yesterday ordered Kibbutz Ramat Yohanan to grant four Beduin tribes free access to the 1,400 dunams of hilltop grazing land which they claim as their own by virtue of continued use since Turkish times.

The kibbutz had been fencing off the land. At the same time, the Beduin brought their herds back to the disputed area for grazing.

The police said the order was issued on receipt of an order nisi issued by the High Court. The order, issued by Justice Z. Berinson, calls upon the Minister of Agriculture, the Haifa District Police and the kibbutz to show cause why they should not cease to interfere with the use of the land by the Beduin.

The order will remain in force until the Court decides whether the Ministry of Agriculture had the right to turn the area over to the kibbutz by means of police enforcement.

P.T. Hapoel to Play Partizan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— League leaders Petah Tikva Hapoel entertain Partizan, the Yugoslav first division club, in Jaffa on Saturday, whilst in Haifa the local Hapoel and Maccabi teams will be fighting to overhaul the leaders in the championship race.

Partizan, in their first two matches here, have displayed a better class of football than that of local teams, and Petah Tikva Hapoel is not likely to stop the visitors' winning run. Kick-off is at 3 p.m.

Haifa Hapoel, in second place in the National League, one point behind Petah Tikva Hapoel, will have tough opposition in its local derby against Maccabi. Hapoel have the better defence with Portal in goal, and the Menachem brothers, Ben David and Bulus; but the Maccabi attack, under the direction of Menchel, can get goals when it is in form. There seems little to choose between these teams.

The "dark horse" of the League, Natanya Maccabi, who have moved up to third place, are at home to Tel Aviv Hapoel. Both teams are in form and though the Tel Aviv eleven include internationals Hodorov, Tisch, Lefkowitz and Rosenbaum, they will not find Natanya Maccabi an easy team to beat at home.

In the other two National League games, the teams involved are fighting to rise from the bottom of the table. Petah Tikva Maccabi should beat Tel Aviv Maccabi 2:0 last week, and on this form should collect both points in their match with Tel Aviv Betar. Jaffa Maccabi may beat Shaal Yehuda, who are having a bad spell.

FIXTURES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

[illegible]

LEAGUE A

[illegible]

Palestine Receipt Up for Sale in US

NEW YORK (INA).—The famous "receipt" for Palestine given by Sir Herbert Samuel to General Bols in 1920 has arrived here recently from England and will be auctioned on March 2.

The document, apparently intended as a practical joke, reads: "Received from Major-General Sir Louis Bols one Palestine, complete."

Before he handed over the territory, the General, who was apparently something of a prankster, asked the High Commissioner to sign a receipt. According to a report of the incident in Sir Herbert's memoirs, the High Commissioner asked: "For what?" "For Palestine," said the General.

The High Commissioner then signed a receipt that had been prepared. Sir Herbert amended the joke by including the "E. and O. E." clause.

The auction of the paper, by order of Major-General Eric Bols, son of Sir Louis Bols, will take place at the Parke-Bernet Galleries. The document bears the embossed arms of Great Britain, with the printed heading: "Headquarters, Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (South Jerusalem)." It measures about 7 inches by 9 inches and has been carefully mounted.

French Leaders Help Israel Fund Drives

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Socialist leader Guy Mollet is due to leave for Geneva today to open the new drive of the United Israel Appeal there on Saturday evening. M. Mollet will be the guest of honour at a luncheon M. Edmond de Rothschild is giving in Geneva for leaders of the local Jewish community.

M. Raymond Schmittlein, Chairman of the French Parliamentary Committee for Israel, has returned from a two-week tour of the Belgian Congo on behalf of the Israel Appeal.

Minister of Justice Edmond Michelet has accepted an invitation to attend the opening of next month's meeting here of the European Council of the Keren Hayesod. Leaders of Jewish communities in 12 countries will confer in private at the Unesco Palace on problems of immigration to Israel from East European and Arab states, as well as Israel's security needs.

Injured Motorcyclist In Critical Condition

A motorcyclist who collided with a jeep at the intersection of Rehov Carlebach and Petah Tikva Road yesterday at about noon was reported by the Hadassah Hospital in Tel Aviv to be in critical condition. The cyclist, Mr. Yosef Critoro, of Kiryat Malachi, suffered head injuries.

Woman Injured By Van Near Beisan

NAZARETH.— A van struck and seriously injured Mrs. Katy Avraham, 58, of Moshav Rehov, while she was crossing the road near Beisan yesterday. She was taken to the Afula Central Hospital. The driver, B. Lindstein, 40, of Kibbutz Reshafim, was held for questioning.

Masked Beduin Kidnap Shepherd, Steal Flock

BEERSHEBA. — Two armed masked Beduin on Wednesday kidnapped a 16-year-old shepherd and stole his flock of 64 sheep, making their getaway before the members of the shepherd's tribe, who witnessed the incident, could identify them.

Hassin Muhammad of Alal-[illegible], 52, of the Atawneh tribe, lodged a complaint with the police here yesterday morning. The kidnapped shepherd is his son, Hassin Hamad Muhammad, of Talja. (Itim)

Lincoln Physics Lab Opened at Bar-Ilan

BNEI BRAK. — The Abraham Lincoln Physics Laboratory was inaugurated at the Bar Ilan University here yesterday afternoon on the eve of the 151st anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, was present at the ceremony.

The one-storey building contains two lecture halls and seven laboratories. It cost IL280,000 to erect, of which IL180,000 were contributed by the U.S. Government.

Dr. Tovia Bar-Ilan presided at the ceremony. The guest speaker was Prof. E. Bergman, of the Atomic Energy Committee.

Israel Fishers' Trial Adjourned 12 Days

ISTANBUL (Reuter). — A court at Silifke, South Turkey, where five Israel fishermen are accused of fishing in Turkish territorial waters, yesterday adjourned the case until February 22 to allow the log-book of the Turkish coastal boat which arrested the fishermen to be produced.

Three attorneys yesterday represented the fishermen. Bail was refused.

When the Israel fishermen first appeared in court on December 1, they denied the charges, saying they were fishing off-shore when arrested. At a previous hearing, a letter from the Turkish Ministry of Communications was read to the court, alleging that the Israelis were arrested two-and-a-half miles off the Turkish coast.

Chicago UJA Mission Ends 12-Day Visit

TEL AVIV. — The Chicago U.J.A. Mission visited the Theatre Club here last night in its final group activity in Israel. The Mission leaves from Lydda Airport this morning by El Al.

In an evaluation session at the Dan Hotel earlier in the evening, many of the 32 members of the group announced substantial increases in their pledges for this year's Chicago Combined Jewish Appeal drive which opens with an advance gifts dinner on Monday evening.

The last part of the Mission's 12-day tour was spent in the Haifa district and Galilee. A full itinerary was concluded yesterday with a tour of the Technion, and a reception given by Rav-Aluf Ya'akov Dori, the Technion's President.

While many of the members will be in Chicago in time for the fund drive opening, others will tour ORT vocational training institutions in Rome and Paris on route home.

Top Payis Prize To No. 125,417

TEL AVIV. — Mifal Hapayis ticket number 125,417 on Thursday won the top prize of IL20,000 in the third drawing of the lottery this year. Winner of IL10,000 was No. 280,[illegible].

Winners of IL1,000 were ticket holders of Nos. [illegible]. All tickets ending in the numbers 4 or 8 won IL4.

All tickets ending with the following numbers won IL[illegible] each:

[illegible]

The following numbers won IL100 each:

[illegible]

The following numbers won IL[illegible] each:

[illegible]

Each of the following numbers won IL[illegible]:

[illegible]

Consolation prizes:

[illegible]

Popular Loan Draw

In the 16th drawing of the 1955 Popular Loan, held in Jerusalem on Thursday, [illegible]

Brandy and Cake For Firemen Rescuers

TEL AVIV. — A grateful citizen on Wednesday evening treated a group of firemen to a bottle of brandy and a cream cake.

The man, [illegible] thanks offering was [illegible] Hunich, whose members of the brigade extricated from an unused cesspit [illegible] after he fell into it on Tuesday.

The fireman who headed the bar and commented: "This is the first time any one had ever bothered to thank us."

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Plan to Encourage Private Investment

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, this week approved a series of recommendations intended to encourage the financing of industrial development projects out of private capital.

According to the recommendations, Government development loans will be given only up to a maximum of 50 per cent of the projected investment. Even in the case of such a maximum loan, it will be granted only on condition that half the remainder of the capital required is financed by the sale of shares, and the other half by long-term, instead of short-term, loans.

Development loans of more than 50 per cent of the value of the investment will be given only on condition that the Government be given an option to convert part of the loan into share capital after one year. The owners of the enterprise have first option on their purchase.

It is understood that loans which carry an option for conversion into share capital will be dealt with by the Industrial Development Bank.

Encouragement of private investment in industrial development through the sale of share capital has become all the more important with the growing gap between the country's investment needs and the diminishing size of the Government Development Budget.

13% Production Rise Last Year

Israel production rose by 13% between 1958 and 1959, according to fixed-price calculations made by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The number of workdays rose by only eight per cent, and take-home pay by four per cent. The use of electricity by industry rose by 10 per cent.

Outstanding increases of production were noted in the petroleum and sugar refining industries (44 per cent. in each), and in tire manufacture (26 per cent).

Mortgage Bank To Double Share Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— The authorized share capital of the General Mortgage Bank will be doubled to IL[illegible], the Board of Directors decided at its meeting on Wednesday. An extraordinary general meeting has been called for March 4 to approve the new issue.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

FEBRUARY 11, 1960

[illegible]

Gas Flow Restored At Zohar Two

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Technicians of the Naphtha Company at the Zohar gas field this week succeeded in restoring the gas flow at Well Number Two, one of the four originally successful drills carried out in the area. Number Two became clogged up some time ago and had been given up as a bad job after earlier attempts to clear it had failed.

Yesterday gas was reported to be flowing freely at a rate of 600,000 cubic feet per day. This is roughly equivalent to the output of Number One, but still only a tenth of the pressure at wells Number Four and Six.

The rig at Number Two is now being dismantled and reassembled at a new site several kilometres to the south-east. A new drilling there will be known as Number Five.

A spokesman of the Naphtha company told The Jerusalem Post here on Thursday that the presence of gas at Number Five would considerably expand the present known confines of the gas field.

(Pictures — Page 7)

Strike in Safad

SAFAD. — A strike, approved by the local labour council here, was declared on Thursday by the 30 employees of the Elite instant coffee plant.

They are protesting against the management's alleged refusal to implement the recommendation of an arbitration committee to raise their salary IL2.50 a month retroactively to April 1959.

Firm Appointed To Sell 'Ghost Ship'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.— The Marine Court here has appointed the Traders and Shippers company to broker for the sale of the American "ghost freighter" s.s. Pacific Wave. The Court last month ordered the vessel to be sold to cover debts.

It is thought that the sale of the ship might be completed before the end of the month. Several offers have already been made by foreign interests.

[illegible] Notices to the Public

[illegible]

Wanted
Guide and Bus Drivers
Apply: Sightseeing Ltd. [illegible], Tel Aviv, or 4 Rehov Rafael, Haifa.

Here's Your Chance
• 5 cars
• 5 refrigerators
• 5 washing machines
• 3 hunting rifles
• 10 radios
• [illegible]
★ 10 [illegible]
★ 10 [illegible]
★ 10 children's "[illegible]"
★ [illegible]
★ vacuum cleaners
★ motor cycle
300 PRIZES
Here's Your Chance

Attention All American Tourists
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, NEW YORK, ships regularly from Israel to all parts of America and Canada through Collective B/L.
Save freight expenses and valuable shipping time.
TRANSLLOYD LTD.
[illegible]

Israel Federation of Wizo
REHOVOT BRANCH
The ZAVIT Theatre will present Jean Paul Sartre's play "NO EXIT"
at the Wix Auditorium, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot, on Saturday evening, February 13, 1960, at 9 p.m.
Proceeds in aid of Wizo's "[illegible]"

ISRAEL FEDERATION OF WIZO
BEIT YITZHAK BRANCH
A Tu bi'Shvat Evening
will be held at the Beit Ha'am Hall on Saturday evening, February 13, 1960 at 8.45 p.m. Dr. R. [illegible] and Dr. SARA GAULAN will be the Guests of Honour. Programme: Songs by Rina DAMPF. An Exhibition of "Table Settings" for Weekdays and Festivals will be held at the above hall on the same evening at 8 p.m.

PARNASSUS
Proudly presents
THE MASTER OF PANTOMIME
MARCEL MARCEAU
with Pierre Verry and [illegible]
OHEL SHEM
[illegible]

For investments consult
UNION BANK

PRIVATE PARENTS' HOME
on Mt. Carmel.
[illegible]
Please write: "Parents' Home," P.O.B. [illegible], Haifa.

FRIENDS OF THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR ISRAEL
EXHIBITION and SALE
of the products of the Hotel Mahaneh at 97 King George Street, Tel Aviv.
Opening on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 5 p.m.: CAKE COMPETITION.
Monday, Feb. 15 at 5 p.m.: FLORAL DISPLAY.
Exhibition and sale will continue until Wednesday, February 17, 1960.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS IN ISRAEL — JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
The Ground Breaking Ceremony
of the
Jerusalem Cooperative Housing Project
sponsored by the
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS IN ISRAEL,
on land provided by the JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, will take place on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1960, at [illegible]
in the Valley of the Cross [illegible]
[illegible]
In the event of rain, the ceremony will be held at Beit Hakerem [illegible]

Gideon and Lotte Tichauer

have the pleasure to invite their friends and acquaintances to the BAR MITZVAH of their son

GABRIEL

which will take place on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1960, at 8.30 a.m., at the Adat Yeshurun Synagogue, 18 Rehov Massada, Haifa.

Reception between 12 noon and 2 p.m. at 30 Rehov Bar-Giora, Haifa.

To all friends and acquaintances who so kindly expressed their sympathy on the passing away of my beloved, unforgettable husband

Alfred Oster

my very sincere thanks, and the thanks of my children and grand-children.

Grete Oster

Tel Aviv,
February 12, 1960.

On Sunday, February 14, 1960, the anniversary of the death of my wife

Teresilia Cavallione Oliviero

all her friends are invited to participate in the memorial ceremony which will take place on that day at 2 p.m. at her graveside at the Haifa Cemetery.

CAPTAIN SALVATORE OLIVIERO

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
THE FACULTY OF LAW
mourns the death of

Jacob J. Rabinowitz

formerly Associate Professor of Jewish Law, which took place in New York on January 13, 1960.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of my beloved husband, our father and brother-in-law

Yaacov Seide ז"ל

The bereaved family

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON

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Friday, February 12, 1960
14 Shevat, 5720—14 Sha'aban, 1379

NUCLEAR AGE

ISRAEL science is making rapid strides and a trend is beginning to show of a certain inner-directedness, that is, of work tailored to fit local and contemporary, even national needs.

Yesterday the names of the members of the now fully reconstituted Israel Research Council were published. The panel ranges widely through science and the upper echelons of Government, from Israel's senior physicist, Professor Giulio Racah, to the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, through the Fertilizers Combine, the Technion, the Medical School, the Weizmann Institute, the Tahal Water Planning Department, the Agricultural Research Station and also the Finance Ministry. The Executive Director of the Council is Mr. Daniel Shimshoni, by profession an aeronautical engineer, and its Chairman is Professor Israel Dostrovsky, up to now head of the Isotope Department of the Weizmann Institute.

The business of the Council is threefold: it must ensure that essential projects are developed; it must sponsor promising ideas; as, for instance, the Zarchin water desalinating process; and it must endeavour, as best it can, to coordinate the work now being done at the University, the Weizmann Institute, the Technion, and, as far as possible, the scientific branch of the Ministry of Defence.

The Ministry of Defence's scientific section, not unnaturally, works along strictly practical lines and has been allergic in the past to the give and take of teaching or research institutions and to the exchange or criticism of scientific ideas within parallel fields.

There should be prospects, however, of closer cooperation in the future, as the result of the unexpected appointment two days ago of Prof. Dostrovsky to head as well the new body to be known as the National Nuclear Research Centre, which is financed and directed by the Ministry of Defence. This is the first body in Israel to deal in practical nuclear research, and is described as the "executive arm" of the Atomic Energy Commission, which has for some years been presided over by Professor Ernst Bergmann who, like Prof. Dostrovsky, was a member of the Weizmann Institute before joining the Army's scientific branch. Once the Commission was drawn into the Defence Ministry's orbit the other members showed an inclination to leave it, and in recent years it has ceased to be in any sense a public body. Prof. Dostrovsky who is a distinguished research worker in the field of experimental physics, produced one of Israel's first "exports" in science, a heavy-water process that was purchased by France a number of years ago, and proved a capable and practical-minded organiser in his department at the Weizmann Institute. His appointment indicates that work at the Nahal Sorek experimental nuclear reactor, which is to be ready by April, and other research projects are entering their practical stage. Only a few days ago a first group of technicians for the reactor completed a special course, and others have been undergoing training abroad.

In Prof. Dostrovsky the Defence Ministry has gained an experienced scientist in a highly specialized field and should stand to benefit in personnel problems from the fact that he will head both their nuclear work and the National Research Council. If these opportunities and the closer link with the Weizmann Institute are fully exploited, and combined with the Defence Ministry's flair for seeing apparently insoluble projects through in a minimum of time, then Israel may hope some day to take the place in nuclear science which the altogether outstanding success of Jewish scientists in this field should promise us.

Middle East Scene — *By Amnon Bartur*

Egypt Throttles the Arab League

SCHEDULED to hold its first business session on Tuesday, the Arab League's Council has not yet convened. Instead, delegation heads, closeted behind closed doors at the Cairo venue, feverishly try to patch up mounting differences so that some semblance of an agenda may be arrived at. The plenary, put off three times, was postponed again yesterday, with no new date being set.

The difficulties do not centre only about Jordan's self-understood hesitancy to acquiesce in any united Arab policy on Palestine that might put in question the Hashemite Kingdom's sovereignty over the territory it annexed on the West bank in 1948; they have also been reported by the Lebanese paper "El Hayyat" to involve sharp differences of opinion over whether Iraq and Tunisia should be censured, as Cairo demands, for their non-participation in the Council meeting.

One might conclude from this Egyptian stand that the U.A.R. is vitally concerned with the future of the League; but one of the most interesting revelations of the current meeting is precisely that Egypt seems to be the least interested of all the Arab states in the well-being of this ailing institution.

Conspicuous Absence

When the Council's deliberations opened on Monday night, "at the foreign ministers level," the one conspicuous absence was that of Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Nasser's own Foreign Minister, who saw fit to put his Deputy, Farid Zein el-Din, at the head of the U.A.R. delegation. All in all, in fact, only three Foreign Ministers attended the meeting.

With Cairo's attitude to the League appearing to be so lofty and unhelpful, it may be asked why there was such insistence that the meeting be held in the U.A.R. capital, and why Cairo's propaganda organs were so enthusiastic about it, describing it as one of the great events in the League's history. The answer is not far to seek:

- In insisting that the meeting be held in Cairo, the U.A.R. authorities were deliberately weakening the League and making the prospects of its taking any effective action largely imaginary, since it was clear from the start that at least two countries, Iraq and Tunisia, would never attend such a meeting. The fact is that the Council cannot take any decision without the unanimous support of all the member states.
- While Cairo's newspapers and radio broadcasts were paying tribute to the League and emphasising the importance of the current meeting, some of the well-known Nasserist mouthpieces in other parts of the Arab world spoke their true mind on the subject. The Lebanese daily, "Beirut el-Masaa," for example, commenting on King Mohammed's advocacy of a revision of the League Pact, wrote the other day that no one would be sorry to see the League go; it went so far as to advise the Moroccan monarch to proclaim a federal union with the United Arab Republic instead of talking about strengthening the League and revising its Pact.

Virtual Paralysis

The truth is that no one, least of all the Arab States themselves, now takes the League seriously. Everyone knows that it is no longer capable of taking any important decisions, or of doing anything to implement them. So much so that a leading Arab commentator recently suggested that the League's Council should be called to convene urgently to try and tackle the subject of the League itself!

The League's virtual paralysis has never been so evident. Last September, meeting in Casablanca to discuss the eternal "Palestine Problem," the Council reached a bottleneck as soon as the subject of a projected independent Arab State in Palestine was approached. So far as it was a question of taking a negative stand—which this time happened to be on the U.N. Secretary-General's report suggesting the re-settlement of the refugees—the delegates were able to agree; but when Cairo's proposal for a Palestinian "Government" was broached, the danger of an open breach with Jordan loomed, and discussions were put off for another session.

Until a week or so ago, drawing up a united Arab policy on the Palestine question was supposed to be the only item on the agenda of the present meeting. Now, however, the claim is made that new developments have made it necessary for the Council to deal with the following subjects as well:

- Israel's Jordan waters project and the counter-measures being prepared by some of the Arab countries, notably the Lebanese intention to divert the Hasbani and the U.A.R. project to divert the Banias and the Litani.
- The resumption of the activities of the Palestine Conciliation Commission and its contacts with Israel and the Arab governments.
- The FLN's request that the Algerian problem be discussed in the light of new developments in Algeria and France.
- The U.A.R. memorandum requesting discussion of the forthcoming meeting in Geneva of the Laws of the Seas Conference, especially with regard to the extent of territorial waters, since this has a bearing on Israel shipping in the Gulf of Akaba.

League Sidetracked

An excellent illustration of the kind of attitude which League members now display towards it was afforded by King Hussein's two-day visit in Riyadh this week. While his Foreign Minister was discussing the Arabs' major problems at the League's meeting in Cairo, the Jordanian monarch was trying to secure King Saud's support for his so-called "comprehensive plan" for the solution of the Palestine problem. Reports in the Jordanian press, which quote "reliable sources" in Amman, suggest that Hussein hopes for an Arab summit in April, built around the invitations for that date that were extended by King Mohammed V to the heads of the states he has visited.

Naive Newcomer

Meanwhile, and despite all the setbacks which the League has suffered, talk goes on about revising its pact and strengthening it. The country which seems most interested in such a move right now is, strangely enough, Morocco. The phrase "strengthening the Arab League" appeared in every one of the joint communiques issued at the conclusion of Mohammed V's recent discussions in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and the Lebanon.

Abdullah Ibrahim, the Moroccan Prime Minister who accompanied the king, went so far as to declare that the Arab League was the only tool by which the Arabs could strengthen their position. He propounded two ways of turning the League into an effective body, and made practical suggestions as to how its pact should be revised.

For those who know something about inter-Arab relations and the reasons for the League's present paralysis, these Moroccan enthusiasms will no doubt appear rather impulsive and not a little naive. But one should keep in mind that Morocco, which attained her independence only in 1956, is a newcomer to the organization, its machinations and intrigues.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says excuse me, Admiral, but your ships are showing."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Russian Jews' Just Demands

Hatzofe (National Religious) maintains that the fact that almost half a million citizens of Soviet Russia have asserted in the population census that Yiddish is their mother tongue, refutes for the first time the entire Soviet ideological thesis that the country's Jews no longer desire to be considered as such, and have no demands as regards language and culture.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) adds that the demand for Jewish national rights in the U.S.S.R. is not superficial, while the official attitude depriving them of these rights is. It is on this positive basis that the Jews of Russia should be granted the same national rights as all other nationalities.

Davar (Histadrut) examines the failure of the Arabs even to begin their deliberations at the Arab League.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the further we move from the dark Nazi days and try to draw the veil of forgetfulness over them, the more do those human documents, penned by hands like Anna Frank's, Moshe Flinker's and now David Rubinowicz's, take on added value and stir our souls to their very depths.

Recalling that under the German Statute of Limitation wartime crimes whose maximum penalty is 10 to 15 years at hard labour cannot be prosecuted after this coming May 8, Ha'aretz (non-party) urges that the mustering of evidence against Nazi criminals be expedited. Many Israelis could provide condemning evidence, but it would have to be compiled in a presentable manner. Yad Vashem should take the lead and all Government facilities should be mobilized for the job with the utmost speed, while the Department of Information and Civic Education should launch a campaign explaining how and to whom the evidence should be submitted. We shall be failing our duty if criminals are permitted to go scot-free for lack of evidence, as has already happened.

LONDON NEWSLETTER — *By David Courtney*

That Sun-through-Mist Feeling

IT has been mild weather here; a good deal of sunshine, too, the colour of honey by the time it gets through the light, February mists. And from what one hears said around Transport House and Fleet Street, there is still a chance that the railway strike won't come about after all. As "The Observer" points out, it's a strike nobody wants, not even the National Union of Railwaymen's general secretary, Mr. Greene, much less the Trades Union Congress. But the militants who staged the recent one-day railwaymen's strike saw just what they could do to a big city like London. It gave them a sense of power and once you feel a sense of power it is difficult to stop exploiting it.

H.P. Rush

But the strike is still only a threat and meanwhile the sun shines, and the money circulates. So Englishmen and particularly English women go on smiling and buying and have raised the national hire-purchase debt to 857 millions sterling. In December alone they added twenty-six millions. The total debt represents seventeen-and-a-half pounds for every man, woman and child in Britain. Up go the television aerials, on go the pretty dresses, buzz go the electric washing-machines, and less easily, from traffic-block to traffic-block, go the motor cars that will be worn out by the time they have been paid for. And on another level, fast and furious go the take-over bids, at millions piled on millions, leading one may suppose towards that monopolistic economy that may not be far removed in effect from nationalized economy, as in the case of the aircraft industry.

But in spite of prosperity (which is plainly visible as you stare through a bus window at the streets), and the sunshine and the chance that the railway strike will be called off, the newspapers have made disconcerting reading for some time now. Diana Dors' baby and Doctor Barbara Moore's long walk from John O'Groats to Land's End (why on earth do people walk that far for the fun of it?) have kept the typesetters active, especially for the evening papers; but the little question of Algeria and the lesser one of the Demilitarized Zone south-east of Tiberias, have taken up much space in the news and leader pages of the more serious newspapers.

Most commentators seem to be finding it a little difficult to come to firm conclusions about the affair in Algiers and the extent of General de Gaulle's victory over the insurgents and, of course, the Army. They praise the General, and quite properly. He has shown courage. But they cannot understand why the insurgents gave up so easily and at such little cost — except that this time, unlike May 13th, and in the words of the Delegate-General in Algeria, "there is no de Gaulle in reserve."

Vive de Gaulle

We English have always tended to criticise France — partly because we envy the French way of life, in some at least of its manifestations, and partly because we are always irritated by countries that go on having unstable systems of government. But fundamentally we regard the French as the one nation Europe cannot do without. So we badly want de Gaulle to succeed in Algeria and in France.

The trouble in the Demilitarized Zone south-east of Tiberias has been worrying enough, especially when the U.A.R. began mobilizing and it was known that Mr. Hammarskjold's talks with Nasser about the Suez blockade of Israel ships and cargoes, had brought nothing constructive. But the general impression has been that this was Colonel Nasser creating for himself an appropriate atmosphere in which to dominate the Arab League Conference.

The new — and already popular — Israel Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Lourie, supported this impression when he met the diplomatic correspondents of leading British and Irish newspapers and the B.B.C., the other day. It is a consoling fact that the majority of such correspondents, nowadays, start off with a certain sympathy for Israel. It is no longer mere admiration for the country that fought a brilliant campaign in Sinai. It is a quality of respect for a country that goes on remaining stable and progressing economically, socially and scientifically, in spite of the kind of handicaps and pressures which a few years ago made such knowledgeable people, even the objective ones, ask: Can Israel possibly survive? Few people here have any doubt about it now.

Courageous Macmillan

And so, as I have said, the sun shines, and in the parks you walk through a golden haze.

To cap all, the Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, is on his way back after what seems to have been sensible and courageous contact with Africa's problems; and even the nervous ones seem to have liked what he said at Capetown. And, finally, Nye Bevan is doing a little better. Everyone, Conservative, Labour, Liberal and mere nobody, seems happy about that, almost as if it had taken his critical illness to make ordinary people realise just how much this man means in the political life of Britain.

All in all, therefore, I think I shall dare to buy that television set on hire-purchase.

Late Rains Cannot Save Grain Crops in Lachish Area

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON. — Last week's rain has done little to alleviate the damage caused by the drought in the Lachish area, and further rainfall cannot save the crops, according to a spokesman of the Lachish Development Area.

All grains sown have been lost, and thousands of dunams have had to be re-planted. In effect, the light rains which the area has had, the first two months ago and the second last weekend, were more harmful in some respects than no rain at all would have been, since they caused the seeds to sprout and then wither in the heat that followed. The Tel Aviv - Natanya area has had 300 mm. of rain, the zone down to Masmiya 80-90 mm., and the area south of Masmiya 40-50 mm.

There is general danger that the area will yield no hay at all this year and it is too late to plant such crops, as clover, which are normally planted after the rains.

Hardest hit are the settlements in the eastern zone of the Lachish area, such as Amaziah, Lachish, Beit Govrin and Beit Nir, which rely on extensive farming and ranching. They have no crops such as alfalfa to sell. Instead of their herds feeding on pasture through the winter months, they have been on full supplementary feeding — straw and hay have had to be bought at high prices.

A new problem, both financial and social, is presented by the Beduin, who have finally been given permission by the Military Government in Beersheba to take their livestock north towards the southern borders of the Jewish hill settlements. Many of them — and their beasts — do not recognize the exact limits and cross into Jewish-owned lands, not only competing for pasture but also bringing the threat of animal diseases. To prevent this, the settlements are maintaining guards, a process both expensive and potentially explosive, as was proved last year by incidents in which a number of persons were seriously injured and police intervention barely prevented pitched battles.

Irrigation Costs

Further west, the farmers have had to resort to irrigation throughout the winter months and in many places have introduced supplementary irrigation. This raises the cost of production at a time when prices are to be regulated by lower costs in the rest of the country.

Last year the Government paid full drought compensation to Negev farmers, while those in Lachish received token payments only. The present attitude of farmers in the area is becoming increasingly embittered. "We don't want hand-outs," declared one farmer, "but we must have some security, some arrangement to protect us against drought. Why doesn't the Government work out an insurance scheme, in which Government and farmers participate, so as to equalize the situation in all areas?"

Meanwhile, the Jewish Agency is arranging irrigation networks for an additional 12,500-14,000 dunams in Lachish, although no additional water will be available until the Jordan-Negev water pipeline is completed. The present amount of water in Lachish will have to be distributed more thinly, but there is not enough water to go around.

IN MEMORIAM: Anna Braudo

Mother to Underprivileged

A MONTH after Anna Braudo's departure from her family, her friends and the work she was so entirely absorbed in for the past 25 years, one still cannot picture Wizo's Mothercraft Training Centre without her.

For this gentle, soft-voiced and kind-hearted woman was the Centre's mother. Since 1934, when she came from South Africa to settle here, I cannot remember a time when she was not entirely absorbed by its creation and its development. Her one overriding interest in life was the care of underprivileged children. There were times when Wizo thought in terms of other priorities, but there was one woman on its Executive who never ceased to stress the necessity of a proper Mothercraft Training Centre — Mrs. Braudo. It was she who got the South African Zionist Federation to build the present Centre, it was she who persuaded the Tel Aviv municipality to donate the site. The building, sheltering 200 babies, will be her eternal memorial for those of us who had the privilege of working with her.

HELEN KAGAN

At the Cinema

Old-World China

The Great Wall of China (Orion, Tel Aviv) is a documentary produced by Conte Leonardo Bonzi and directed by Carlo Lizzani which is notable for its remarkably fine colour photography. Starting off from Europeanized Hong Kong with its jitterbugging beauties, the film moves into China proper, a land that looks as if it were painted on rice-paper or silk by the brush of genius, and after that one beautiful picture follows another. The camera traces the outline of the great wall, moves across the paddy fields and into Marco Polo's Cathay, through Manchuria and into Shanghai. We see the fishermen at dawn, a pride of lions captured, watch the old men exercising and the youngsters at play and, after a brief glimpse at some building workers, close with a tremendous procession produced by half-a-million and viewed by two million. It is all very lovely to the eye but seems singularly old-world, for Mao's aggressive Communist China does not get a look-in.

S.W.

Readers' Letters

EXCEPTION PROVES RULE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In your issue of January 8, you published Mr. Herzberg's reply, on behalf of the Bank Leumi le Israel B.M., to my letter of November 26, 1959. I cannot do better than quote one further passage from your special correspondent's statement on October 11.

"Some banks, of course, are an exception and the U.R.O. is an honourable example of an institution working much below the maximum permitted by law, but however that may be, the average Israeli... feels all the more keenly, that an equitable price should be paid for the foreign exchange he transfers here."

If it were true that "this small loss as well as the modest charge taken by the leading banks for their services are negligible," as Mr. Herzberg suggests, why should your special correspondent talk of some banks which "are an exception" and of the "honourable example of the U.R.O.?"

I am only concerned with the loss unjustifiably suffered by each transferrer, which is obviously caused by the involved form in which the Treasury forces the transferrer to accept his money. Each transferrer should surely be entitled not only to be paid a realistic rate of exchange, but also not to pay or lose more than one-quarter of a per cent on transferring or making use of the amount involved.

Mr. Herzberg's uncalled for attack on lawyers may divert attention from the question raised, but in any event it is wrongly addressed, as far as the undersigned is concerned, as I have not based my law practice on restitution matters.

Yours, etc.
Dr. R. GOTTSCHALK
Barrister-at-Law
Haifa, January 31.

DOES IT PAY TO SAVE?

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Sometime last year, I received a monthly restitution payment, which I instructed my bankers to credit partly to a Tamnom account and partly to a *Pasuk* account. A short while ago, I asked the bank to convert the accumulated *Pasuk* account into Israel pounds. When I received their notification, I found out to my surprise that the 20 per cent premium had been credited to me in the form of securities, the sale of which considerably decreased the above-mentioned premium.

It has always been pointed out that the 20 per cent premium payable to recipients of pensions and other monthly payments is payable in cash. Now my bankers inform me that if you are thrifty and do not want to convert the *Pasuk* immediately upon receipt, you are punished by receiving the premium in securities instead of in cash, with a consequent loss of about five per cent.

Is this the way Government encourages savings?

Yours, etc.
F.G.
(Name and address supplied)
Haifa, January 22.

'EVASIVE' ANSWER

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — A reader asked a very direct question regarding Israel Pamaz Accounts. He inquired if these accounts are secure as hedges against inflation, or if the Minister of Finance possesses the authority to liquidate the accounts before deflation in order to avoid paying the higher rate to the account holders. This information would be of considerable interest to thousands of Israelis who have conscientiously transferred their hard currency to this country and deposited it in such accounts.

The reply by the Director of the Information and Public Relations Department of the Treasury (in your issue of January 14) is one of the most irrational explanations I have ever seen uttered by a public official. He replied that the rights of Pamaz accounts "are defined in para 11/c of the instructions issued by the Foreign Currency Controller which are based on the Defence Regulations (Finance) 1941."

This is not a reply. It is evasion. And the failure to give a direct reply to a direct question can lead to only one conclusion: that the Ministry of Finance can and will disappoint trusting Israelis who have been naive enough to entrust their hard currency to Israel Pamaz accounts.

At least we have been forewarned, and shall know what to do in the future.

Yours, etc.
"DISILLUSIONED"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Haifa, January 15.

Copy of this letter was sent to the Ministry of Finance on Jan. 24, but no reply has been received.

THE ACADEMIC RESERVES
11TH COURSE, 1960/61

Registration of Candidates for the 11th Course, 1960/61 of the Academic Reserves
will commence at the district recruiting offices at
JERUSALEM, TEL AVIV, HAIFA, PETAH TIKVA, TIBERIAS, BEERSHEBA
on Sunday, February 21, 1960, and end on Thursday, March 10, 1960

Pupils of the Eighth Grade of secondary schools who graduate in the 1959/60 school year, students of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Technion — Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, the Bar Ilan University, and the Tel Aviv University, who wish to stand for the Academic Reserves, will be supplied with questionnaires and information booklets by the principals of their place of study.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS or those who have already completed their secondary school studies and have not continued their studies at higher institutes of learning, will receive the questionnaires and information booklets at the recruiting offices named above. The questionnaires (in duplicate) should be returned to the recruiting offices not later than March 10, 1960.

Candidates for the Academic Reserves may choose any one of the subjects taught at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; the Technion — Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa; the Bar Ilan University, and the Tel Aviv University.

Persons desiring additional information concerning the Academic Reserves or information booklets and questionnaires should apply to any of the district recruiting offices.

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The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, being interviewed by Ed Murrow, U.S. television producer, for a programme on the International Refugee Year. (Photo by Braun)

Security Report

TOWARDS the end of last year several members of the Cabinet asked the Prime Minister to prepare a report on Israel's security position. Mr. Ben-Gurion held meetings with his top military advisers and the heads of the Intelligence Service and then retired to Sde Boker to prepare it.

Submitting the report to the Cabinet last month, the Prime Minister set off a detailed discussion on the interlocked problem of Israel's security and her international position. The evaluation on which these discussions were based took particular notice of the rate of flow of new Soviet armaments into the Arab camp and the probable speed of their absorption as well as the improvements in training that have taken place in the Arab armies. It also included estimates of the requirements of the Israel Army in face of these Arab accretions of strength.

After the Foreign Minister's return from her tour of West Africa and her meeting with French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, she too presented a report to the Cabinet, on foreign relations. This week the Cabinet concluded the first part of its deliberations on the nation's international and security position and drew several conclusions from them.

While these conclusions were based on the developments of the past year or two, more recent events, particularly the incidents on the Syrian border as well as U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's failure on the question of transit of Israel cargoes through the Suez Canal, undoubtedly served as catalysts. One of the most important conclusions was reported to be that clearly neither the United Nations as the supreme international organization nor Mr. Hammarskjold personally as the world's top diplomat exercised any influence any longer over Colonel Nasser.

This realization already coloured Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement to the Knesset last week when he explained that it was the U.N.'s failure to dislodge the Syrians from the illegally occupied village of Khirbet Tawafik in the Demilitarized Zone that had forced Israel units to flush them out.

The Cabinet is also believed to have concluded that the balance of military power between Israel and the Arabs, redressed to some extent during the Sinai campaign, was again dangerously deteriorating in Israel's disfavour and that consequently within a few years Nasser might again feel strong enough to embark upon an attempt to destroy Israel. His increased aggressiveness along the Syrian border as well as his growing intransigence over the Suez question are obvious indications that the Egyptian dictator is beginning to feel his oats.

Israel faces the problem of reacting firmly without giving her enemies the pretext of branding her as the aggressor; she will have to explain to her friends in the West how the Arabs are growing stronger and why she herself can rely even less than before on the restraining influence of the United Nations; she must do all in her power to increase her own military strength. This also means devoting a larger share of the national budget to the purchase of new armaments; strengthening ties with those countries that are ready to supply us with modern armaments; and cultivating relations with other friendly powers that can influence the availability of arms.

Syrians At Tawafik

ON the Syrian frontier relative calm prevailed throughout the week. There was sporadic shooting from the Syrian side, including some artillery fire. Syrian soldiers have returned to the ruins of Khirbet Tawafik and taken up positions in trenches in the area, but there was no evidence that they had begun to rebuild the fortifications that had been blown up a week before by Israel sappers.

The Syrians also made several "token" moves at cultivating land west of the irrigation canal. As before Syrian "farmers," covered by armed Syrians, rushed across the canal with ploughs, moved about hurriedly in the fields and retreated back to Khirbet Tawafik.

The Syrians rejected Israel's offer to negotiate on ways and means of restoring peace along the border unless they were given a voice in what went on inside the Demilitarized Zone, which Israel pointed out was an inalienable part of her territory and thus subject to her sovereignty alone. Following the Syrians' rejection of the Israel suggestion, Israel notified the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission of her willingness to discuss with the Tawafik farmers the necessary arrangements enabling them to cultivate whatever land they own in the Demilitarized Zone. Israel made it clear, however, that such talks could take place only after the Syrian units had withdrawn from the Demilitarized Zone.

Despite the demands of the Chairman of the MAC, the Syrians did not evacuate their positions in the Zone. The U.N. continued to ask both Syria and Israel to withdraw their armed personnel from the area. This tended to obfuscate the fact that while the U.A.R. had regular army units in a Demilitarized Zone within Israel territory and backed them up by almost the entire Syrian army concentrated just across the border, Israel's personnel in the Zone were only police patrols providing minimum protection to the settlers.

On the Suez question, the Cabinet as well as Foreign Ministry experts were discussing what could be the next step in view of Mr. Hammarskjold's resounding failure in Cairo. Israel had to make up her mind whether to continue playing "Hammarskjold's game": the Secretary-General transmitted to Israel the Egyptian dictator's claim that the cargo on the Greek vessel Astypalea was not genuinely FOB, as Nasser had previously demanded. Mr. Hammarskjold knew as well as the Israelis that this was just another transparent attempt by Nasser to explain away his refusal to honour his own commitment to the Secretary-General. Israel provided the additional documents requested by Mr. Hammarskjold regarding the nature of the Astypalea's cargo, emphasising at the same time that the main issue was still freedom of navigation in the Canal.

Arabs And Nasserists

MILITARY Government in Israel's Arab-populated areas made headlines again this week with the publication of an exchange of letters between Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the two Mapam Ministers in his Cabinet. Mapam received over 10,000 Arab votes in last November's Knesset elections, double the number received by this left-wing party in 1955, and last month it came out once more in favour of complete abolition of Military Government.

Other coalition parties, however, such as the Progressives, the National Religious Party and Ahdut Ha'avoda, which in the past had seemed inclined to join in proposing a draft bill to abolish Military Government, now felt that total abolition would endanger the security of the State. Left alone in its demand for immediate abolition Mapam had to reconcile itself merely to go on record as demanding it, and a Cabinet crisis in the (two-month-old) coalition Government was avoided.

But the question of the future status of Israel's Arab residents remained high on the agenda of internal Government discussions when a series of top-level consultations on the problem was begun this week in the Prime Minister's Office.

The question involved is complicated by the fact that the constant hostility of Israel's Arab neighbours exerts a direct influence on the attitude of many Arab citizens of the State. Although the gradual relaxation of Military Government restrictions is desired by the Government, any decrease in the influence of these controls on Israel's Arab residents has immediate repercussions in broadening the scope of the activities of anti-Israel agents among the Arab population.

This fact was borne out by the recent discovery of a pro-Nasserite group operating among Israel Arabs which even went so far as to publish an unlicensed weekly bulletin, "El Ard." The bulletin reached a circulation of some 3,000 copies and was used to collect contributions "to the cause." This week, however, "El Ard" stopped publication, blaming the withdrawal of support from some of its friends.

The Cabinet's decision of last August to facilitate free movement of Arab citizens during the day in most parts of the country was not considered far-reaching enough by the Arabs and was viewed by them merely as a pre-election manoeuvre. At the same time, however, it was the relaxation of some regulations that had facilitated the freer operation of these pro-Nasser elements. In the present review of overall Government policy in regard to Israel's Arab population, the trend, therefore, seems to be towards a system of control over individual hostile elements rather than a blanket policy applying to the entire Arab community.

Jews In Russia

THREE news items from Moscow aroused special interest in Israel.

One was the revelation that in the recent Soviet census 472,000 citizens had stated that Yiddish was their mother tongue. This detail came in the wake of the news, published the previous week, that there were 2,268,000 Jews in the Soviet Union — the bulk living in the Federated Russian Republic (875,000), Ukraine (840,000) and White Russia (150,000). Some 94,000 registered in Uzbekistan, 37,000 in Latvia, 25,000 in Lithuania and 5,000 in Estonia. In Moldavia, which like the Baltic provinces was not included in the Soviet Union until after the second world war, there were 95,000 Jews.

No figures were given for most parts of the U.S.S.R. where the number of Jews who registered as such probably did not attain the publishable minimum for national minorities. Birobijan, once hailed as the Soviet substitute for a Jewish national home, did not figure in the list at all. This fitted in with information already available here that the Jewish population of Birobijan was confined to the town of Birobijan itself and its immediate surroundings, and that it is not likely to exceed 20,000.

Everything which concerns the Jews of Russia concerns Israelis keenly, not only because so many of them are of Russian origin, but because everyone here feels strongly about the suppression of Jewish life in the Soviet Union. The admission under prevailing conditions by so many individuals that Yiddish is their mother tongue is taken here as an act of national pride.

There was much speculation why the census figure did not agree with another official Soviet figure given only a couple of weeks before to the U.N. minority rights committee, when it was announced that there were 3,000,000 Jews in the U.S.S.R. Possibly, it was argued, many Jews preferred not to declare themselves as such. This was permissible under the terms of reference of the census takers, for no one was asked to prove his nationality by producing a document. In the U.S.S.R. the Jews are considered a nation, not a religious denomination, and the fact is duly noted in their identity documents. Possibly, the official figure of 3,000,000 was based on the statistics of the central Soviet Government, which has the nationality of its citizens duly registered in its files.

It was also recalled that, according to a recent statement by a high-ranking Soviet official, there were about 500,000 orthodox Jews in the U.S.S.R.

The other piece of news was less significant than it might seem. The Soviet Government announced that it would no longer require Israelis flying over Russia to carry Soviet transit visas. Moreover, there would be no need for Soviet consuls to refer for instructions to Moscow in granting visas to persons officially invited by Soviet authorities to visit Russia.

The Government of Israel replied to the note of Ambassador Mikhail Bodrov that bore this news that similar courtesies would be extended to Soviet citizens travelling to or through Israel. Such facilities are, indeed, the common practice in most enlightened countries. One does not need, for instance, to have an Italian visa in order to alight from a plane which stops over in Rome on its way to Paris. Further, one wonders just where an Israeli flying in transit over Russia would be going. But just the same the gesture was received with satisfaction here, and taken for a faint hint that relations between the two countries might improve.

The third cable which received prominence in the Israel press was the announcement by a Soviet scientist that it was possible Sodom and Gomorrha had been annihilated by interplanetary visitors. But that, as far as the average Israeli was concerned, was science-fiction rather than news.

Dead Sea Records

RUMOURS that archaeological treasure buried in caves off Israel's Dead Sea shores was finding its way to Jordan via a Bedouin contraband route sent a local team down to the area several weeks ago.

This week, Dr. Yohanan Aharoni, the archaeologist who headed the team, announced discoveries that were headlined on the front pages of the country's press. For the first time, manuscripts dating from the first century C.E. have been discovered in the Israel part of the Judean desert.

Written by a master scribe in the same script as the original Dead Sea Scrolls (whose discovery some 13 years ago touched off a Bedouin hunt all over the area), the two fragments found by the team were a part of parchment texts inserted in phylacteries. One comprised verses 1 to 10 of the 13th chapter of the Book of Exodus. The second included verses 11 to 16 of the same chapter.

A preliminary examination showed no variants from the Masoretic Biblical text. But the fragments — and another papyrus document which is believed to contain a letter — have yet to be completely unrolled. They have been turned over to James Biberkraut, the man who painstakingly unfolded the Dead Sea Scrolls, now in Israel's possession.

Dr. Aharoni believes that his team has found a place of refuge used by rebels after the failure of the Bar Kochba revolt in 135 C.E. The very factors that made it so difficult for the expedition to find the caves — which involved a tortuous ascent up a canyon overlooking the Sea — would serve to make it attractive to refugees in hiding. The exceedingly dry climate of the region also preserved cloth, food and arrows stored by the people who lived there; these finds have now been brought to the Hebrew University's Archaeological Department in Jerusalem.

The rumour which impelled the mission turned out to be correct. A large cave, located near the two smaller caves where the finds were made, was found to have been systematically dug up by Bedouin from across the border. Attracted by the good prices now being paid in Jordan for any fragments and accustomed to the conditions of the region, in the early years of Israel's independence the nomads did not have too much trouble crossing the lines of this desolate region.

Dr. Aharoni says that he first became acquainted with the Judean wilderness in the early 40's, before the establishment of the State, when he led a youth group from Jerusalem on a hike to a part of the desert that is now in Jordan. "We struck out into a wadi, near the caves where the Dead Sea Scrolls were later found (about 70 kms. north of the site of the present discoveries). Suddenly we heard Bedouin shouting from a rock above us. They pointed their rifles and ordered us to raise our hands and empty our pockets. We suggested that one of them come down and collect the loot, but they didn't take to the idea and told us to put our money and equipment on one of the stones. We put down all the half-piastres that we had and left."

This investment was Dr. Aharoni's introduction to a region that has turned up startling finds. He is convinced that there are more scrolls to be found in the Israel part of the area.

Citrus To Singapore

THE first shipment of citrus from Israel to the Far East in over 20 years arrived in Singapore in perfect condition last week. The consignment which was shipped through Eilat in air-conditioned holds included 2,000 crates of Jaffas and several hundred cases of grapefruit for Singapore and Hong Kong. Following the arrival of the first trial consignment, Singapore importers placed additional orders with the Citrus Marketing Board.

Last week, for the first time this season, citrus exports topped the totals for the corresponding period last year. The figure was 3,1[illegible]0,000 cases — 10,000 more than was exported up to the corresponding date last year.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben-Dor*

SHRIMPS AND THE SABBATH

THE Knesset is poised on its toes, waiting for the budget race-against-time to begin next week. This week, with all eyes averted, so to speak, a [illegible] cut in the current budget was hurriedly approved. Seeing it had already gone into effect, what else was there to do? But there is increasing feeling about retroactive bills. An old Local Councils bill giving legal validity to the collection of a surtax levied in 1954 in order to pay teachers also came up for approval this week, presumably to legalize collection from tax-payers who relied on the letter of the law to escape their responsibilities. Yet the letter of the law is not to be sneezed at. It is bad enough that we have a large proportion of citizens who, under conditions of persecution abroad, never considered there was any moral obligation upon them to obey either the law or its letter — who would blame them? — and do not easily become accustomed to obeying the law now. If in addition laws are changed retroactively and our currency exists in a limbo in which it has a dozen different values for different purposes, this is no encouragement for the very important observance of the letter of the law. It may be better for a few of the "clever" ones to whom the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, referred to escape paying by pleading this letter of the law, than for a few hundreds more to feel that Israel law is an uncertain thing at best.

★

RELIGIOUS observance was to the fore this week. Mr. Benjamin Mintz (Agudat) wanted to know why shrimps and oysters ("a kind of shellfish," he explained) were served on the Zim ship Jerusalem on her Caribbean cruises. The Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben-Aharon, replied that only three per cent of the passengers wanted kosher food, and special arrangements had been made for them. Mr. Lorincz (Poalei Agudat) protested that the Tiberias Hot Baths had been open on the Sabbath. The Minister of Religious Affairs, Rabbi Toledano, said he had heard of this breach of the Sabbath from the Tiberias Chief Rabbinate even before Mr. Mintz tabled his question, and had ordered the Baths to remain closed on Saturdays. "Unfortunately as the result of pressure by some of the bathers part of the baths have again been opened before the Sabbath was out." Few of those who take the baths in Tiberias are well-to-do, and many grudge the hotel expenditure for a day on which they must forgo their treatment. Thence the pressure.

★

RABBI Porush of Jerusalem (Agudat) made a much more impassioned plea for the sanctity of the Sabbath, reminding the House that it was because the Sabbath was not observed that Jerusalem had been destroyed in the olden days. Permits were being given wholesale for Sabbath work, he claimed, even where there was no question of saving lives (for which the Sabbath may and even must be broken), nor even of national security. A man had been called up to the Reading of the Law in a synagogue, and had refused this honour because he had to go and work at his factory later. What factory? He brushed away the question. The Minister of Labour, Mr. Josephtal, gave a detailed reply. Since 1951 about a dozen general working permits had been published, after approval by the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Religious Affairs and Labour. They authorized Sabbath work in defence, the care of livestock, hotels, water supply, hospitals, and for beadles in synagogues and life-savers on bathing beaches. As regards factories, a total of 176 permits for Sabbath work had been issued in 1959, more than half of them for a single Sabbath. Around a thousand workers altogether had worked on one or more Sabbaths during the year. The Ministry of Labour had also prosecuted a number of factory owners who employed workers on a Sabbath without permission. The motion to debate this problem was rejected, and among those who abstained on the vote was the National Religious Party.

Mr. Yitzhak Raphael (N.R.P.) asked to make a statement on behalf of those who abstained.

Tewfik Toubi (Communist): Not in the name of all the abstainers.

Mr. Raphael emphasized his detestation of Sabbath work, his conviction that something was being done about it and, when pressed, his willingness to vote against the coalition in this matter should there be a majority for such a vote.

Yosef Sheftman (Herut): You're just copying Mapam!

Yitzhak Raphael: Knesset Member Sheftman — how did you vote?

Sheftman: For a debate.

Raphael: Very nice.

Menahem Porush: Better than your party!! What did you promise your electors?

Baiting the minority portion in the Coalition has become the favourite sport.

★

THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Rosen, in winding up the debate on the Inheritance Law, also touched on the religious issue. The law must serve not only Jews, he said, but also Christian, Moslem and other citizens of the State. There was no question here of deciding "Who is a Jew." But how could we possibly adhere to the traditional law that excludes the adopted son of a Jewish [illegible] from inheriting without breaking the law that there was to be no discrimination on grounds of religion? He also pointed out that the new Israel law will entitle a Jew to leave his property as he likes — which traditional law did not. There is thus nothing to prevent him from apportioning his property precisely in accordance with religious tradition.

★

AFTER he had finished Mrs. Hannah Lamdan (Mapai) rose to make a personal statement. Last week, she said, Mr. Katz had referred to "the women members" unfavourably, as a group, and said that while usually they were soft-hearted, in this matter they were cruel. (The reference was to a plan to break all contact between adopted children and their natural parents.) And now Mr. Rosen had also called them cruel, collectively.

Mr. Rosen: No. Pitiless.

But it was not the word used that troubled Mrs. Lamdan, but the fact that both had used the phrase "the women members." She continued: "It is customary to refer by name to Knesset members. The members are different, the parties differ. The women members also hold different views. On some issues they may come closer, but generally they differ. I would be happy if Mr. Katz would apologize for the expression he used. As regards the Minister of Justice, I would ask him in future to refer to the women members as he does to the men. And if they are extremist or not extremist to refer to them by name. Thank you." It is the first time, possibly, that a member has objected to having been accused of agreeing with other members not of the same party. Mr. Rosen should have known better than to lump the women members together in his reply, though he would have been [illegible] correct had he [illegible] together [illegible] the secrecy [illegible] vote [illegible] the women members [illegible] that the [illegible] should [illegible] be [illegible] with a [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] children.

★

ON Wednesday Mr. Landau (Herut) asked for a debate on the cases of bribery that occurred during the recent elections. He said he was proud to belong to a party that had not even been accused of having any share in this traffic. It was not difficult to discern a suggestion that the whole elections, in which Herut did not do nearly as well as they had expected, were invalid. His party had asked the Attorney-General to promise immunity to anyone who would come forward and give evidence of attempts at bribery, but he had not agreed. It would certainly have supplied a lively opening for blackmail. There was a titter as Mr. Shapiro (N.R.P.), the Minister of the Interior, rose to reply, for it was his party that was found guilty of buying votes in Rehovot, where the elections had to be held over again by court order.

The last word, one would think, had been said on the subject by Aluf Dayan, during one of his pre-election visits to [illegible]. When he was asked by [illegible] what they should do if offered a bribe, he replied that if anyone was such a fool as to offer money for secret votes, they should take it and vote precisely as they had intended to in any case.

Mexican 'Marranos' Want to Immigrate

SEVERAL hundred Mexican families who claim they are of Jewish Marrano descent want to come to Israel, Aluf Shaltiel, director of the Economic Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, disclosed at a Rotary luncheon this week.

The families, who live in nine remote Mexican villages, [illegible] several of their sons to Israel under the auspices of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Hehalutz Department. The families are all engaged in agriculture, which they also hope to pursue in Israel.

Aluf Shaltiel, Israel's former Ambassador to Mexico, visited the families during a recent tour. He was told that the families were the "true descendants" of Spanish Jews who were forcibly converted to the Catholic faith centuries ago and that many of their ancestors had been burnt at the stake by the Inquisition.

Physically, Aluf Shaltiel said, they are indistinguishable from their non-Jewish neighbours. They profess their faith in [illegible] forms of worship whose [illegible] they [illegible] the fundamentals of Judaism.

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SUN. Feb. 14	0740	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0825	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1600	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1930	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Feb. 15	0?15	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0?10	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	1800	ALITALIA	Rome
	1230	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Feb. 16	[illegible]	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0?35	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1?45	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
WED. Feb. 17	0?45	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Rome, London
	0?30	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
THURS. Feb. 18	0?30	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	[illegible]	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1430	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. Feb. 19	0?40	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to
Wednesday	Feb. 17	MARMARA	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
Thursday	Feb. 18	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
Friday	Feb. 19	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

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[illegible]

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so named by Herod in honour of Augustus. For hundreds of years the Roman district capital of conquered Judea. Rebuilt by Crusaders in the 12th century, destroyed by Moslems in 1265. Ruins from the various periods include: the port, the city wall, church, two monumental statues of the Roman Period. Caesarea is one of the most interesting and beautiful spots in Israel. The country's first golf course will be opened near here shortly.

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ISRAEL'S FAVOURITE—BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

Suez Attack: British Bomb, Israel Drives 'Brilliant'

ON October 31 the Cabinet decided that, Egypt having rejected the Anglo-French note, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces should be authorised to put into operation the approved plan. At dusk that evening the attack on the Egyptian air force began.

At the outset of the Suez crisis the Chiefs of Staff had been asked to prepare a plan of action for armed intervention against Egypt, should the need arise. The operation proposed had involved a build-up of forces at home and in the Mediterranean over a period of six weeks. Mid-September was the earliest date by which action could be taken.

From mid-September until the end of October our forces had been standing ready. During this period, Ministers had frequently examined the state of our precautions in conjunction with the Chiefs of Staff and with the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, General Sir Charles Keightley, who had been appointed Allied Commander-in-Chief for the operation. After much consideration, a plan had been drawn up, designed to secure our objectives with the utmost speed and the least possible loss of military or civilian life.

One Sunday in October, Sir Winston Churchill invited himself to luncheon at Chequers. On the three-hour journey by car from Chartwell he had dictated a series of queries and suggestions. We had a stimulating discussion which covered almost every eventuality. As he left, he said: 'I must look up and see exactly where Napoleon landed'.

Our planning had been complicated by various factors. The number of parachute troops and carrier aircraft available to us was limited by decisions taken some years before. There was also a crippling shortage of landing craft. The French 10th Airborne Division, allied to our own 16th Independent Parachute Brigade group, went some way to meet the first of our needs. The shortage of landing craft we met as best we could by requisitioning any that could be found, including some which were being used for ferrying commercial vehicles to and from Northern Ireland. Even so, this shortage definitely ruled out certain types of operation. To land on a coast without a deep-water port to facilitate the unloading of heavy equipment and stores involves the use of a large number of landing ships and craft, particularly tank-landing ships. Shortage of suitable craft constricted us. Our advisers agreed that a deep-water port must be captured.

We also needed a deep-water port at which to embark. Cyprus has none. This meant that a seaborne assault in immediate support of an airborne landing had to be mounted from Malta, which lies more than nine hundred miles from Port Said. This is six days' steaming time. Further support troops to follow up the initial landing would have to be drawn from the United Kingdom, Libya and Algeria. These were inescapable strategic facts which had to be taken into account.

Air Attacks

The plan was for an operation which could be launched at short notice, but which could also be held back for some time without loss of efficiency. The first phase was to consist of the elimination of the Egyptian air force, if possible on the ground, by bombing from Cyprus, Malta and Aden, and by fighter attacks from carriers and from Cyprus. We hoped also in this phase to put Cairo radio out of action and to sink as many Egyptian blockships as possible by pin-point bombing, before they took up blocking positions in the canal.

In the second phase, our air assault was to be switched to Egyptian military targets and installations, with the object of destroying the Egyptian capacity for organised defence. It had originally been estimated that these two phases might occupy from ten to fourteen days. In our discussions of the military plan we had, however, reduced the preliminary period of air bombardment to six days. In the third phase, the airborne drop from Cyprus would be made on Port Said, to be followed within twenty-four hours by the seaborne landing from Malta. It was not possible to be certain that the first two phases, with their strictly limited military targets, would succeed in their purpose. The military commanders had therefore prepared for the possibility of a tough and troublesome battle in the third stage.

There was one element in all these calculations which could not then be ignored, the part that the foreign technicians in Egypt would play. Would they remain technicians or become 'volunteers,' most incongruous of communist phrases? It was to be expected that they would give good advice as to initial military dispositions and that their training would have brought about some improvement in the handling of their weapons by the Egyptians. We could not tell if this would be all. We knew what had happened in Korea, how, when the communist forces were being worsted, Chinese 'volunteers' had come to the rescue of the hard-pressed North Koreans. The same technique could be followed in Egypt. Even if this were not done on a considerable scale, the technicians could fly the aeroplanes and maybe man some of the tanks. If so, the nature of the opposition to be overcome would be far greater than that which the Egyptian forces themselves could offer.

There was another element. During September information had reached us of naval reinforcements to Egypt. These were of little account in themselves, but they might be taken as an indication of similar help being given in the air and on the land, where it would be much more serious. Two submarines had sailed for Alexandria under the Polish flag with Russian ratings and Egyptian officers on board. It was probable that an equivalent reinforcement had arrived by air.

In the event, when the Anglo-French intervention took place, the Soviet technicians were withdrawn to Khartoum.

Israel's Victories

MEANWHILE, the Israelis in Sinai had won a brilliant series of victories. Their objective was not to acquire territory, it was to forestall aggression. Their intention was to defeat the Egyptian army and to destroy its extensive equipment; to stamp out the nests of *fedayeen* raiders; to open the Gulf of Akaba to international shipping. Egyptian forces in Sinai numbered some forty-five thousand men and the Israeli numbers were about the same. The Egyptians were better equipped and they held well-sited and well-fortified strongpoints. The Israelis were splendid in their courage and confidence. The mobilization caused no alarm, it even brought relief after the strain and tension and the raids of the last months.

There were four prongs to their attack. The first action at nightfall on October 29 was the dropping of a parachute battalion in the passes of the Mitla mountains forty miles to the east of Suez. This advance guard was speedily reinforced by the rest of the airborne brigade, which travelled overland from the Israeli frontier, a distance of a hundred and thirty miles through the centre of Sinai, taking fortified positions on the way.

Farther north a second task force of two brigades overcame formidable defences outside Abu Aweigla. These had been planned by the Egyptian army's German advisers. The task force then advanced by road to Ismailia on the canal, which they reached in four days.

In the north of the peninsula, near the Mediterranean coast, a third task force stormed the Egyptian bases of Rafa and El Arish. These were strong positions, with highly organized defences, which could have been expected to put up a stout resistance. Each fell within a few hours of a dawn attack. Here the victorious Israelis found workshops, ordnance depots, stores and vast parks of the latest war material covering many square miles of territory. What was all this for?

The Gaza strip was thus sealed off and its surrender followed after a short struggle. Detachments of this northern force then moved westwards in the direction of El Qantara, on the canal. When their Government accepted the Anglo-French notes, all three of these Israeli forces withdrew from the neighbourhood of the canal.

The fourth Israeli column of one brigade plunged towards the south. It advanced along almost impassable tracks down the west coast of the Gulf of Akaba and assaulted the fortified position of Sharm-e-Sheikh. The Egyptian Government had spent much money on the defence of this position, which was the key point from which they had been blockading the Israeli port of Eilat on the gulf. Although its commander had two thousand men and was strongly entrenched, he surrendered after a brief fight. Like many Egyptian commanders, he explained that his men were 'no good.'

Thus after five days' struggle, the Israeli army had gained all its main objectives. The Egyptians were everywhere in retreat. Israeli losses were one hundred and eighty killed and four captured. The Egyptians lost one thousand men killed in action and six thousand prisoners; others were killed by the unfriendly Bedouin.

Ten miles from Suez — Israelis relax with Egyptian papers in Sinai.

While the Israelis were driving home these victorious thrusts against Egyptian forces with superior equipment, cries for help went out from Cairo, by code, and sometimes even *en clair*, to Amman and to Damascus. These were received with caution and returned with prudence, various pretexts being alleged to cover present inaction and a variety of assurances being offered of support to come. In reality, however, the knowledge that the Allied expedition was on its way and the speed of the Israeli victories strengthened those in Jordan and in Syria who wisely preferred discretion.

The outcome of this fighting casts an interesting reflection on the Egyptian revolution. Many had supposed that it had some resemblance to comparable upheavals in other lands, notably that of the Young Turks in the First Balkan War. The expectation was that while the senior officers might still be inefficient, the younger ones at least, brought up in the atmosphere of the revolution, would show themselves brave and determined in battle. The reverse proved to be true. The older officers in some instances fought well, the younger ones were the first to leave the battle. The Egyptian revolution has clearly not affected the quality of leadership in its armed forces.

THE General Assembly of the United Nations met on the morning of November 2. Sir Pierson Dixon rehearsed the case for our police action with his customary clarity and vigour. But the Assembly was in an emotional mood. There was talk of collective measures against the French and ourselves. Our friends were concerned lest some rash initiative should lead to a situation in which either the French and ourselves would have to abandon our purpose or leave the organization. Such was the frenetic atmosphere prevailing in New York. In London the Government had no intention of doing either.

It was not Soviet Russia, or any Arab state, but the Government of the United States which took the lead in the Assembly against Israel, France and Britain. Their Secretary of State said he moved the resolution with a heavy heart. It took no account whatever of events preceding the action by Israel or France and Britain, nor did it propose any initiative by the United Nations to mend the dangerous condition of affairs which had existed in the area for so long. There was no suggestion of going to the root of the matter, or of using the Anglo-French intervention to good purpose, either to create an effective international force, or to negotiate a peace settlement for the area and an international agreement for the Canal. There was no attempt to snatch opportunity out of trouble which is the stamp of statesmanship. This we had done when Trieste brought Italy and Yugoslavia to the verge of war, and when the collapse of E.D.C. endangered the unity of Europe...

Had the United States been willing to play a part as balanced as Canada's, the course of history must have been different, but this was not to be. The Assembly was in a mood to punish. The hunt was up after Israel and the "colonial" powers.

It should have been clear that there would be no peace between Israel and the Arab states, unless the United Nations played an active physical part in the area, nor would there be security for world commerce in the Canal unless freedom of passage were accepted as an international obligation. If these were insured by an international force, there would be confidence in the future. The gage which we and the French hoped to win at Port Said and along the Canal might be exchanged for effective United Nations control. Financially, such an arrangement could be made attractive to an Egyptian Government bedraggled in authority by humiliating defeats in the field. Here was an occasion which could be used to negotiate an arrangement to ensure the future freedom of the Canal for world commerce.

Nearly three years have passed since these events. I am more than ever convinced that an intelligent use of these opportunities would have resulted in an agreement of a lasting character for the Middle East. If Anglo-French action had been followed by the creation of an effective United Nations force, we would have made a reality of our attempts at international order. This would have sobered the whole area, discouraged imperialist ambition and interference in the affairs of other nations by radio and other methods of subversion. Much subsequent tragedy would have been averted, including the massacres in Baghdad.

While the majority of the United Nations was in haste to pillory France and Britain and Israel, not a mouse moved in Arab lands. As Israeli columns lunged victoriously across Sinai, and British and French sailed the Mediterranean, all was still from Morocco to the Persian Gulf. Cairo radio was successfully put out of action after a preliminary warning which avoided casualties.

Forecasts of universal hate for the Europeans who intervened were not borne out either then or later, because many were hesitant and some understood. The West has been as slow to read Nasser's A Philosophy of Revolution as it was to read Hitler's Mein Kampf, with less excuse because it is shorter and not so turgid. But Eastern rulers had read it, and there were many who knew that, if the Egyptian triumphed unchecked, his prowl to conquest would have wider scope and their turn in Syria, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere must soon follow. Nasser coveted their wealth and their empire, and whether they used their power for schemes of welfare for their people or for their own ends, if he won they would forfeit it.

U.N. Failure

THE pitiable failure of the United Nations to influence Hungarian events in the slightest degree lit up that tragedy in flaming colour. I announced from 10 Downing Street on October 26 that in concert with our allies we were referring the Hungarian situation to the United Nations. The Security Council did not dally at the start. It considered the plight of Hungary on that same day. The Western powers indicted the Soviet Union for 'violently repressing the rights of the Hungarian people,' but the debate was inconclusive and the Council adjourned.

Five days passed without any further Council meeting upon Hungary, despite repeated attempts by ourselves and others to bring one about. The United States representative was reluctant, and voiced his suspicion that we were urging the Hungarian situation to divert attention from Suez. The United States Government appeared in no hurry to move. Their attitude provided a damaging contrast to the alacrity they were showing in arraigning the French and ourselves.

The Indian reaction was remarkable. Mr. Nehru declared in a speech that whereas in Egypt 'every single thing that had happened was as clear as daylight,' he could not follow 'the very confusing situation' in Hungary. He then proceeded to read out the excuses which Marshal Bulganin had sent him for the Russian intervention. These Mr. Nehru described as 'facts.' He displayed the same readiness to accept Russia's explanations as he had Nasser's.

The week-end of November 3-5 was tense and busy in London. On Sunday, November 4, a crowd of several thousand assembled in Trafalgar Square to hear Opposition speakers address them upon the slogan of 'Law, not War.' After the meeting a part of the audience attempted to make a demonstration by marching down Whitehall to Downing Street. There were scuffles with the police. Twenty-seven demonstrators were arrested and eight constables were injured. Eventually the crowd expended its energies in marching around the streets of the West End bearing banners abusing the Government. This rowdy demonstration won much notice in the newspapers of the following day. It took place at a time when the public opinion polls showed the nation to be almost evenly divided upon the Government's handling of the Middle Eastern crisis.

My wife was an eye-witness of the Trafalgar Square meeting. She had walked to it from Number 10 and stood on the edge of the crowd. She was wearing a scarf round her head but, in spite of this, onlookers began to recognize her. So many of them took the opportunity to congratulate her that she thought it prudent to return to Downing Street. A day or two later she received a letter from a London bus-driver who had been in the midst of the affair. He wrote of me:

> He's done the only thing possible — my opinion and also that of a great number of fellow bus employees — only a small proportion of London's multitudes — but if a bus driver agrees — he must be right — I personally thank God we've got one man who's not afraid to do the right thing. As regards the rioting of the other evening — as I was on a bus (driving) right in the middle of it — I saw possibly more than most people — Eighty per cent of the crowd were of foreign extraction so that was no true census of opinion and can be ignored.

During the days which passed after our decision to intervene I had little leisure to learn about any changes in public opinion. However, one's mail bag can give a fair indication. In the first few days after our decision the letters were heavily adverse, at the outset something like eight to one against. With the passage of time, this majority weakened and finally disappeared until, in the later stages and on the day before the cease-fire, the majority was heavily in favour of the action we had taken to the extent of about four to one. The "Daily Express" public opinion poll bears out this impression. Between October 30 and November 5 support for the Government's action rose from 48½ per cent to 51½ per cent and opposition dropped from 39 per cent to 30 per cent. During the next fortnight, until November 21, the same poll recorded that satisfaction with my leadership of the Government rose from 51½ per cent to 60½ per cent and that opposition fell away from 36 per cent to 30½ per cent.

The little I saw of public demonstrations confirmed this. Every day I drove in the early afternoon across to the House of Commons and, though the way was short, there were usually small crowds on the road. In the early days the booing about equalled the cheering. As time went on, the booing grew fainter and the cheering louder until in the last stages the booing had entirely disappeared; except in the House of Commons.

Abuse in Commons

I have often known noisy interludes in the House, but never such a continuous abuse of the rules of order as during the Suez debates, if by any stretch of courtesy they can be so called. It was impossible to respect or heed the House in such conditions. One ambassador of a foreign power with a regard for democracy was seen to leave the diplomatic gallery almost in tears during one of these displays. Perhaps the most ludicrous scene took place one evening when, as the Speaker left the Chair, the Opposition leaders rose and booed me as I went out. What they hoped to gain by this demonstration I cannot tell.

There is one particular in which the habits of the House of Commons have recently deteriorated. Members wanting to interrupt used to jump to their feet and try to make the Member in possession of the House give way, if he was prepared to do so. This sometimes led to noisy exchanges, but at least the Member who was challenged, and the House, knew who the interrupter was. Now it is a frequent habit of Members to heckle as if they were at a public meeting, shouting insults at a Minister or other speaker while sitting or sprawling. This is a sloppy and not exactly courageous practice which Front Benchers should set an example in shunning. They do not.

EDEN'S MEMOIRS

Sir Anthony describes why Britain and France attack Egypt's air force, after Israel puts the Egyptian army to flight in Sinai.

Period of Strain

THE pace was faster and the strain more intense upon the principal members of the Government during these days and nights than at any time during the Second World War. It is true that we had held debates then of the first importance, the results of which were sometimes critical, but these had not been frequent. Now they were continuous. They took place virtually every day during the decisive period and lasted throughout the session. This always made it difficult, and often made it impossible, to deal with even the most urgent work while the House was sitting, which was at least from 2.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. and sometimes later. Added to this was the problem of the difference in time. During the war there was hardly any communication by telephone across the Atlantic. For one thing it was not safe, the Germans might listen in, and did. Now all this was changed. It was after midnight, our time, that the United Nations and Washington became most active, both by telegram and telephone. I had always to be available and so had the Foreign Secretary. My excellent staff did all they could to spare me and were organized to be at hand in relays, but frequent interruptions of a night's rest were inescapable.

Robert Allan was my Parliamentary Private Secretary. He was a member of Parliament with a brilliant war record as a Naval officer. It was his task to keep in touch with the House of Commons and to report to me on moods and sentiment there. He also dealt as far as possible with members who wanted to see me or get messages to me.

My day ran something like this. While I was shaving, bathing, and dressing, Mr. Allan would report to me and raise any points he wished. Sometimes one of the Private Secretaries would break in with an immediate telegram, or the Chief Whip, Mr. Edward Heath, with whom lay the responsibility for guiding and marshalling our forces in the House of Commons, would arrive with some suggestion or point for decision. Though Mr. Heath's service in Parliament had been short at that time, I have never known a better equipped Chief Whip. A ready smile concealed a firm mind. Downstairs in the Cabinet Room at Number 10, where I always worked, as being more convenient than my study on the first floor, the morning was the only time we ever had for the urgent affairs of the nation. Into this period had to be crammed Cabinet sessions, special meetings to deal with the military, financial, economic or diplomatic aspects of the crisis, messages to and from Commonwealth Prime Ministers, consultation with individual colleagues, and a chance to think.

My critics wrote that I was calm under the strain. I felt at ease; there was a reason for this. From the first I was convinced that the course on which we had decided was the only acceptable one in a grim choice of difficulties. I did not expect it to be popular, but my colleagues and I had been grappling with the deteriorating situation for months and we were confident in our course. That makes for calm.

On Sunday: Suez invasion difficulties.

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EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining-room, and other suites. Scheiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

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RELATIVES, 2 brothers, sought (both about 50 years old) originally from Jagielnica, Galicia, Poland, by the family name of either BUK, BOOK, or BUCK. Father's name: Fishel; Mother's name: Nechala. Write: No. [illegible], P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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fluent in both languages (excellent references) seeks suitable position, part-time or until 1.30 p.m. in Tel Aviv or Ramat Gan vicinity.
Please write: No. 5518, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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RAMAT CHEN. Newly opened "Margalit" Electrical Shop (near "Delek" Benzine Station). Sale of radio sets, boilers, [illegible]. Payments in instalments accepted. Top workmanship electrical installations.

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Situations Wanted

EXPORT MARKETING salesman with substantial extensive experience in industry and commerce, administrative ability, office routine, seeks interesting position. Write P.O.B. 709, Ramat Gan.

ENGLISH steno-typist, excellent German, working knowledge Hebrew (Beginner) seeks position. Tel. 22647, Tel Aviv, (3-6).

FIRST CLASS English, Hebrew, German experienced in all kinds of office work, seeks half-day position. Write: No. 1942, P.O.B. 4930, Haifa.

ACCOUNTANT, English-Hebrew, seeks employment, afternoons or home. P.O.B. 1582, Haifa.

Vehicles

BEFORE buying or selling a car, consult AUTOTRADE, 2 Rehov Allenby, Haifa. Tel. 66363.

WANTED to buy: used motor scooter (preferably Lambretta) in very good condition. Apply Y.G., P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

1957 AMERICAN Ford, 6 cylinder, 2-door, for sale. Tel. 73662, Tel Aviv.

WANTED from tourist/temporary resident: Lambretta/Vespa. Friedland, 10 Shikun Rassco, Jerusalem, Tel. 61576, 5-6 p.m.

FOR SALE: Henry J., 1951 Model. Excellent condition. Write: No. 525, A.B. Advertising, 24 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

WANTED to buy from tourist or foreign legation: 1957 model American car, preferably Chevrolet Belair first class, "as new" condition only. Payment in dollars. Apply P.O.B. 922, Tel Aviv, Phone [illegible] or 28225 evenings.

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Economic News from Abroad

Cotton Consumption Up

● World cotton consumption outside the Soviet bloc is expected to reach a new record this year, and thus match the recent increase in cotton production. Cotton consumption in 1958-59 has been estimated at 30,500,000 bales, i.e. 2,000,000 more than in 1957-58. The cotton textile industry is currently enjoying a period of prosperity the world over, partly due to higher sales — both by consumers and by traders, to replenish depleted stocks—and partly because it uses cotton purchased at the former low prices. The rise in cotton consumption has been steepest in Europe — almost nine per cent over last year.

U.S. Pensions

● Over $10,000m. in old-age pensions were paid to 12,500,000 Americans in 1959, as compared to only $35m. in 1940, the first year of pensions. This vast increase in commitments has come about partly because of increased longevity and partly because payments have been increased to offset the decline in the dollar's purchasing power. Last year the maximum pension for a single person was $116 a month, which buys about as much as $41.20 — the pension then — purchased in 1940. Also, qualifications for pensions have been greatly broadened and now embrace also the dependants of a covered worker. Due to this development, pension payments have gradually caught up with the rising revenue from social security taxes, and for the past two years the scheme has been operating at a deficit even when the income from interest on investments from former years is taken into account.

Social security tax rates, on the other hand, have steadily been increased from the original one per cent on the first $3,000 of annual earnings to the current rate of three per cent for employees and 4.5 per cent for self-employed on the first $4,800 earned. The rate will continue rising every three years until it reaches 4.5 per cent for employees and 6.75 per cent for the self-employed in 1969, and some economists predict that it may be increased even further. The social security tax is applied at a uniform rate and its impact is thus most felt in the low-income brackets.

Venezuelan Development

● Negotiations for putting up an aluminium plant in Venezuelan Guiana are well advanced. It is expected to be one of the first plants to utilize the power provided by the hydro-electric project on the Caroni River, which is now nearing completion. The first unit of 50,000 kw is almost ready, but when completed the plant will have a capacity of 300,000 kw. The $40m. aluminium plant is to have a capacity of 50,000,000 lbs., most of which will be used for Venezuela's own requirements. The establishment of a steel plant has also been envisaged in order to utilise locally the region's vast iron ore resources, now mined for export. The region's industrial development is a key point in the government's economic programme, intended to create permanent employment for 300,000 jobless.

Air Traffic Increase

● The world's air traffic is expected to increase in 1960 at least at the same pace as in the preceding year, i.e. 10 per cent, and thus approach 110,000,000 passengers. The advance in 1959 was mainly due to the introduction of cheap fare services — particularly the Economy Class on the North Atlantic route — and such devices as cheap night flights and inclusive tours. These are to be followed shortly by new fare cuts, especially in Europe, and by the operation of an increased number of jets, which have considerable public appeal. It is estimated that over 200 more jetliners will be added to the air fleet during the year, although a number of modern types of turboprop planes will also enter service.

Traffic is expected to expand again particularly on the North Atlantic route, topping 2,000,000, i.e. over 50 per cent more than in 1958. Air cargo traffic which advanced by 14 per cent in 1959 is expected to rise even more than the passenger service, also due to lower rates.

The expansion has also improved the profit figures of most air companies, in particular those using jets, which resulted in fewer flight hours. Nevertheless, a number of companies face considerable financial difficulties in view of the capital outlay required for purchasing jets, while the prices of second-hand piston-engined aircraft have collapsed and attempts to stabilize them by joint action have failed due to short demand.

Ford Record

● 1959 was a record production year for Ford of Dagenham and December a record month in a record final quarter. The year's production of 460,000 cars, commercial vehicles and tractors is the highest in company history. New Anglias are now coming off the assembly lines at a rate approaching 700 per day and altogether 42,000 have been produced. In the U.S., which continues to be the leading export market for Dagenham products, sales of cars and light vans have risen 28 per cent in 12 months to a record 46,800 units. Tractors too are in great demand. Ford of Dagenham leads all British makes in the European market and has been particularly successful in countries forming the "Outer Seven" European Free Trade Association.

Freeze-Drying Foods

● A new method of preserving food that may revolutionize the industry has been developed by the German firm of Leybold-Hochvakuum-Anlagen GmbH at Cologne. The process is based on laboratory techniques used in Britain and the U.S. during the war for preserving blood plasma, and consists in cooling the food to minus 40° centigrade and subsequently removing its water content by sublimation in a vacuum chamber. This "freeze-dried" food is then packed in tins or plastic bags that have been tightly sealed against moisture, and withstands even tropical temperatures without having to be cold-stored. Before being used the food need only be briefly moistened, and within seconds it soaks up an amount of water equal to what was originally removed. Freeze-dried foodstuffs retain their original shape, colour, aroma and taste.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, February 12, 1960

BECKER'S WAGE COUNCIL

LAST week's Histadrut convention, short and undramatic though it was, will be remembered as an important milestone in this country's social development, for it was there and then that a new basis was announced and sanctioned for the relations between the Histadrut and the State.

As often happens with vital decisions, the matter had not been placed officially on the agenda. Mr. Lavon, the Secretary-General, presented it in a collection of his speeches, prefaced with an assertion that the Histadrut had already relinquished to the State all that it possibly could, and the same note was struck again in Mr. Becker's key speech. This did not, however, hinder Mr. Shaari, the Haoved Hazioni spokesman who on several occasions has foreshadowed nascent trends, from reiterating his demand for the nationalization of health services. And Mr. Becker himself suggested a reform of the current system of family allowances which would consolidate them on a nationwide basis and transfer their management to a state-controlled fund attached to the National Insurance Institute.

It was, however, another suggestion of Mr. Becker's which marked a really new departure, namely his proposal to establish a joint body—composed of representatives of the Government, the trade unions and the employers organizations, all assisted by a staff of expert economists—that would evaluate the country's economic progress and calculate the increase achieved (and expected) in net output—both for the aggregate economy and for individual industries. Part of this increase would then be allotted to improving wages and salaries.

The recurrent bickering between labour and management, generating animosity and decided by manoeuvring and chance factors, would thus be replaced by objective reasoning, and a tremendous incentive would be given to advancing productivity and efficiency, which would become the main condition of material advancement. To be sure, frictions between the interested parties are unavoidable under any system, but the practical example provided by Holland, which pioneered a similar method, has amply proved its great advantages, in particular for a country which has yet to make its economy really viable.

Nevertheless, the adoption of this proposal by the Histadrut marks a major victory for the action group headed by Messrs. Lavon and Becker and shows to what extent the outlook of Israel labour has changed over the past few years. When a similar plan involving a supreme Wage Council was advanced by Prof. A. Lerner in 1955, it was decried as reactionary, and trade union spokesmen were adamant in asserting that Israel's working men would never relinquish their freedom of action when it came to their wages and standard of living. Why then has the motion now been carried by a great majority, with opposition spokesmen trying to evade the issue? Perhaps the most potent reason is the marked rise in living standards that has taken place in this country, and the feeling—spreading gradually in labour circles — that while something could be gained by additional pressure on the wage front, more could easily be lost by careless behaviour. The other reason, however, is doubtless the growing realisation that a unified command is required for running a modern national economy, and that renewed lack of co-ordination between the trade unions and the State's economic policy could easily have disastrous effects.

Now that it has grown to its present stature, the Histadrut had the choice either to proceed and take over the running of the entire national economy or to step aside and leave the ultimate responsibility to the democratic State, in which case it would have to bow to the Government's prerogatives in such crucial economic matters as development, rural settlement, and wages as well. It is by clearly recognizing this dilemma that Mr. Lavon was able to chart a new course for Histadrut, reforming it in many ways, and incidentally stabilizing the State of Israel as a whole. Mr. Becker's scheme will bring in its wake more progress in the right direction. However, its implementation will call for a lot of hard thinking both inside and outside the trade unions and the Histadrut enterprises.

INDUSTRY'S 4-YEAR PLAN

Target: Doubled Exports, Economic Independence

By Pinhas Sapir
Minister of Commerce and Industry

OUR industrial growth has now reached the stage where intelligent planning can enable us to double our exports and bring the economy within striking distance of economic independence in the next four years.

This forecast is based on two premises. The first is that within four years, with an immigration of 140,000, Israel's population will reach 2,400,000. The second is that defence expenditure will not exceed the average for the years 1957-58, and that the security situation will remain relatively stable.

In an effort to crystallize our plans for the next four years, we at the Ministry have been conducting a kind of internal, top-level seminar on the problems confronting us. We have arrived at the following general conclusions, which are the basis for this survey.

1) During the next four years we want industry and the crafts to absorb 40,000-50,000 more workers. (There are now an estimated 160,000 industrial workers.)

2) Our second goal is to shift some of the additional industry to development towns. We regard 28 localities as coming under this category, including a few older towns that are economically under-developed: Safad, Tiberias, Nahariya, and Afula as well as Jerusalem. Of the 40,000-50,000 new jobs to be created in industry, we envisage 15,000-20,000 in development towns.

3) Our goal for industrial production in 1963 is IL.3,000m., as compared with IL.1,900m. in 1959.

4) To reach this goal of IL.3,000m. will require an estimated investment of IL.1,200m. Industrial production cannot be raised by IL.1,100m. by existing enterprises alone. It is estimated that if their potential productive capacity is fully exploited production will be increased by a maximum of IL.500m. This is because of the large number of small enterprises which by their very nature can work only one shift, and because most of our large plants are already working two, two-and-a-half or three shifts.

5) The value of our commodity exports doubled from $89m. in 1955 to over $175m. in 1959. It must double again in the next four years. The export of services, which totalled $112m. in 1959, is to be increased to $200-220m.

6) We intend to expand, consolidate and bring about greater efficiency in the crafts, which we may have neglected until now. The 24,000 owners of workshops in the country employ a practically equivalent number of additional workers and produce about one-quarter of our industrial production of IL.1,900m. Generally speaking, much less investment is required to create employment in the crafts than in industry. Many of our workshops produce articles which not only serve as substitutes for imports but are even exportable.

Concessions to Investors

What conditions must be created in order to secure the required investment of IL.1,200m. in industry?

In addition to the not insignificant concessions already granted in the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investment, perhaps we ought to think in terms of further real assistance. In any case, we must not hesitate to implement whatever the new law authorizes.

Here — as throughout this article — I express my own view and not necessarily that of the Government. There are some points to which other Ministers may take exception.

Secondly, a movement to foster investment in Israel ought to be established abroad. I shall elaborate on this later.

I am also in favour of easing foreign currency regulations further. There has been a steady process of relaxation of controls, but it must go further still.

Expansion of Exports

The expansion of exports is important not only in itself, but also as an integral part of the programme to increase industrial productivity and investment. Even if we raise our standard of living, we cannot consume such large-scale production domestically. Export is the only possible outlet; and we must encourage export by removing all the administrative fetters that now hinder it.

Too many people think in terms of the concepts of 1949-50. This is true of most party leaders — as they showed during the recent election campaign when they spoke on economic matters as if it had been six or seven years ago. Many civil servants also treat a number of problems in terms of the conditions of 1952-53. This tendency must be combated.

And if exports are to be encouraged, a pre-condition is that they be exempted from all indirect taxation. This is a rather sweeping approach, but there is no alternative: we must find some system — a simple, unbureaucratic system — to free from excise all products intended for export.

If we are to succeed in doubling exports from $175m. to $350m., exports cannot be confined to their conventional framework. We must set up export companies along branch and geographical lines. A primary requisite for the successful export of certain products is that they not be handled individually by each manufacturer. Export companies must be established which will be able to bear the burden of organization, market research, etc.

Such export companies should benefit from tax relief in their export activities, and they are entitled to loan priorities and reduced bank commissions.

The stability of our currency must be guarded like a treasure. Despite the criticism of multiple exchange rates, I still say that a hundred rates are preferable to devaluation. A stable currency, such as we have enjoyed during the past few years, is a pre-requisite for increased investment. The difference between the official and unofficial rates is today smaller than it was in 1955 when we fixed the rate at IL.1.8 per dollar.

Another pre-requisite for the doubling of our exports is increased labour productivity. Despite the radical changes that have taken place during the last four or eight years, we must do more if we are to compete with Japan, Germany and France. Even so powerful a country as the U.S. is now beginning to worry about marketing its produce.

But, of course, the price of an article includes not only wages but also general expenses, which are sometimes fantastic even for the domestic market. At any rate, it is certainly impossible to continue this way with respect to export goods. The interest and commission practices of our banks are legal, but even within this legal framework superfluous expenses which often have a decisive influence on price are deliberately tagged on.

If we create the conditions just described it will be possible to expand our economy and double our exports in the next four years.

How to Raise IL 1,200m.

As I see it, the IL.1,200m. which should be invested in industry during the next four years will come from the following sources:

Industry Itself: Some IL.300m. from industry itself, from its own amortization, the Amortization Fund and profits. Private means are also invested in industry.

Foreign Investment: We have to mobilize about IL.300-400m.—or $200-220m.—abroad. Anyone who has been abroad recently or has spoken to Jews visiting Israel realizes that there has never been such interest in Israel on the part of investors, that never before have Jews had such confidence in Israel investment. Several factors are responsible for this, the main one being the relatively stable security situation.

Most investments in this country by Jews from abroad are now paying dividends — which represents a considerable improvement. I can cite the 2,900 stockholders in the American-Israeli Paper Mills of Hadera and the 10,000 investors in Ampal, who for the 11th consecutive year have received dividends on their investment and many even have begun to get some of their principal back.

As for the 700,000 persons who bought State of Israel Bonds, perhaps considering such a purchase a philanthropic contribution, they have, for the past eight years, promptly received the interest payments on their investment. They have gradually come to realize that although Bonds may not be able to compete with General Motors stock, it is nevertheless possible to talk of Israel in terms of business investment.

The Third Movement: The stable security and price situations have made possible the recent creation of an Investment Authority whose task it will be to plan and implement the Government's investment policy. This will be the "Third Movement" — the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Drive being the first two — for mobilizing funds abroad.

During my visit to South America last summer, we began to organize the first groups of Jews who were active in no other area and undertook to promote the idea of investment in Israel. We have taken similar steps in the U.S. Americans visiting Israel to whom we have explained the new Movement have expressed willingness to lend their support. They understand that investment is not Bonds and that Bonds are not the U.J.A.

We are thinking of setting up additional branches of the Third Movement in 12 major American cities this winter. For the most part we should be able to use the Bonds Organization for this undertaking. We also want to begin setting up branches this year in South America, Europe, the rest of North America, and perhaps even South Africa. This year we hope to secure IL.[illegible] in industrial investments. The two sums I have mentioned amount to IL.[illegible].

State Budget: We want to secure IL.[illegible] from the State Budget in the next four years. During the last four years we were allocated about IL.[illegible] — including the funds we mobilized abroad with the assistance of the Ministry of Finance — for investment, working capital, and small industry.

Development and Industry Bank: We want to raise an additional IL.[illegible] through the Development and Industry Bank — the financial organ we have established for industry. The Bank's registered capital is today IL.[illegible]. Participating are the Government, the Bank of Israel, the Bank Leumi, the Discount Bank, the Workers Bank and Ellern's Bank, as well as Italian, Swiss and American groups. Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the British industrialist, is expected to join shortly. We want to raise IL.[illegible] through the Bank — a sum that would give it an amount of capital unprecedented in this country. Investors in the Bank will not be investing directly in industry, and they will receive regular and fixed interest.

Disposition of Industrial Production

What shall we do with the IL.1,100m. increase in industrial production which we expect to achieve in the next four years?

While perhaps the bulk of the increase should be diverted to exports part of it will naturally flow into the domestic market to increase consumption. This will serve three purposes; it will meet the demand of the growing population, replace import items and increase per capita consumption.

There may be those who do not like the idea of raising the standard of living. But Israel's standard of living has been rising from year to year despite all our preaching; it is apparently a process that cannot be stopped.

Where to Invest

No less important than the problem of where to raise the money for industrial investment is the problem of where to invest it. Teams of Ministry of Commerce and Industry experts are now working out proposals for industrial development, for the expansion of existing enterprises and the establishment of new ones. But these proposals will hardly make a dent in the problem. We believe that the Jews of the world can give us not only of their money, but also plans and know-how and experience to guide us in the right direction in our industrial development. They are in a position to open our eyes to branches we never even dreamt of.

In general, it is better to promote the expansion of existing enterprises than the establishment of new ones, even though new enterprises have the advantage of being able to create employment in remote parts of the country. For it is preferable to expand an enterprise that has acquired experience and know-how, and is already known and respected. Another advantage to expanding existing enterprises is that this method enables us to increase efficiency and productivity without discharging workers.

One example of enterprises which lend themselves to expansion is the plywood insulation and hard-board industry, which imports lumber from Africa and is now seeking sources of raw material in Asia. In 1948, when we set up our first insulation and hard-board enterprise, we produced 800 cu. m. of board. The three enterprises operating today, and a fourth which will start operations in a few months, will reach a total of 80,000 cu.m. There is certainly room for an additional enterprise, employing 1,000-1,200 persons, which will devote itself exclusively to export.

A second example are the two tire factories. Starting off with a combined production of only 2,000 tons, they are now completing plans to expand to 7,500 and 6,000 tons respectively. But we are already thinking of further expansion of these firms, and it is intended to raise the output at Alliance from 7,500 tons to 15,000.

A third example is the textile industry. In 1956, 50,000 spindles were operating. Today there are 120,000, and by the end of 1961 the total will be 250,000. Many of the existing mills today speak of expanding to 20,000-25,000 spindles each. Sixteen of them are planning their expansion to 25,000 spindles, for a total of over 400,000. It would seem that at this stage the textile branch is more or less closed to additional expansion.

Mention should be made here of Mr. Rogosin's rayon plant in Ashdod. By July or August it should be producing at the rate of $10m. annually, with a labour force of 400 and an investment of $10m. This undertaking can serve as a classic example of a bold investor who went ahead and set up an enterprise without receiving one cent from the Government.

A fourth example is the metals industry, one of our most important. In December, Steel City reached a more or less normal level of production. According to the experts, the enterprise could be put on an almost perfectly sound footing by doubling its capacity and by exporting iron. If Japan and other countries which have no metal ore of their own can produce and export iron, there is no reason why we should not be able to do so. I am sure that within four years we shall double the enterprise's production to 200,000-300,000 tons of iron, part of which will be exported.

Paper and Oils

Paper is the fifth example. We use about 70,000 tons of it a year. Until now we ourselves have produced only 30,000 tons — 15,000 at Hadera and the rest in various plants throughout the country. Now that part of the expansion plans have been implemented, the Hadera plant is producing some 40,000 tons. Much remains to be done in this field.

Another example is the oils industry. After being importers of oils for a number of years, we were able last year not only to abolish controls on oils but to make our first exports — in the amount of $2m. In the next three or four years we shall certainly be exporting $12m.-$15m. worth annually.

Finally, I want to mention the diamond industry. In 1950 we exported $8m. worth of diamonds. For 1959 the figure is expected to be about $40m., and within the next four years we want to achieve $60m.-$65m. While this is no simple task, it should not be more difficult to go from $40m. to $65m. than from $8m. to $40m.

I have said that our direct exports now amount to $175m. and are planned to reach $350m. within four years. The breakdown is as follows: diamond exports to rise from $40m. to $65m.; industrial exports from $75m. to $170m.; and agricultural exports from $60m. to $100m. As to mineral exports, I estimate that we shall reach the $20m. level, as compared with $7m. expected in 1959.

Balance of Payments

The 1959 deficit in the balance of payments was $[illegible]. Last year it was roughly $[illegible]. What will the situation be in 1963, when we will have reached direct exports of $350m.?

For a substantial part of our sales abroad we shall have to increase imports in order to be able to export. If commodity exports reach $350m., the deficit in the commercial balance of payments will come to $150m. But the commercial balance is only part of the picture: we must also take into account the income from transport, tourism and other sources. Gross income from transport is expected to grow from $[illegible] to $110m.-$120m., and income from tourism from $12m. to $30m.

In other words, the balance of payments, which now comprises a debit of $[illegible] and a credit of $[illegible], will in 1963 reach a debit of $[illegible] and a credit of $[illegible]. The deficit, then, will be $[illegible], including the import of investment funds worth $[illegible], a small part of which will replace worn equipment.

To reduce the deficit to $[illegible], we must bear in mind that industrial production must be increased by 50 per cent, and that the doubling of our visible and invisible exports is a sine qua non.

We must win new markets for our goods. For example, we have been exporting raincoats to the U.S. for two years. Now Japan has begun to compete with us, exporting raincoats at the price we calculate for the material alone.

The problem of winning new markets is being increasingly aggravated by the Arab boycott, which has begun to operate in a highly organized fashion.

We must exert all our efforts to bring about increased productivity and efficiency and a reduction in the general overhead of the enterprises themselves.

To expand industry to the dimensions outlined, we shall need an allocation of IL.[illegible] from the Development Budget. We shall have to mobilize additional resources abroad. Above all, we shall have to establish the Third Movement to mobilize know-how, experience and resources among the Jews of the world. This movement may even lead some Jews to settle in Israel.

Quality Control for Industry

U.S. Consultant Helps Raise Export Standards

By PHILIP GILLON

BERNARD Hecht, a consultant in quality control, is the latest American brought to Israel by the Institute of Productivity in the drive to improve efficiency in industry so as to compete on foreign markets. Mr. Hecht defines quality control as a function of management having as its prime purpose obtaining the maximum results for the cost and effort involved, "making the product right and preventing repetition of defects." He points out that full teamwork, led by management and co-ordinated by quality control engineers, is essential in any business enterprise if Israel is to obtain the full benefit of her production resources. Furthermore there must be full supervision of the various tools used by industry, such as statistical analyses and graphs prepared by quality control experts to prevent over-expense, or repeated defective work.

Bernard Hecht lectures a class of Israeli managers.

Mr. Hecht says that Israelis are proving extremely responsive to all his ideas. Owners, managers and technical experts have given active support to trial programmes, while teams formed by the Institute of Productivity with technical consultants have started working on the practical application of his ideas in six plants engaged in the textile, pharmaceutical, food and machine industries.

The visiting expert has drawn up a three-pronged approach — first, to obtain interest and support for the ideas of quality control by talking to managers at various factories; second, to train suitably qualified technical personnel to apply quality control ideas; third, to develop a readiness to move into quality control among production engineers, managers, industrial engineers and supervisors. To execute the programme he is giving special courses at the Institute of Productivity for engineers and technicians, and more general lectures twice a week for production managers in Tel Aviv and Haifa. There are organized one-day workshops in Jerusalem.

Mr. Hecht explains that quality control was first introduced by Walter Shewhart at the Bell Telephone Company in 1924. The idea was taken up by Western Electric and later by the Ordnance Department of the Army. In World War Two it really became of major importance to industry; and it can make a very considerable difference to a young country like Israel. In the few weeks that he has been here there have already been improvements in standards.

[illegible] and the [illegible] of output to cost. Bernard Hecht was graduated in chemical engineering from the College of the City of New York and the University of Pennsylvania. When World War Two started he worked at first as a quality control engineer with the U.S. War Department and later in the Army, as an inspector and adviser on quality control to all plants engaged in war manufacture in the Eastern half of the U.S. He also helped to prepare Joint Army-Navy Specifications which still serve as standards in the electronic parts field.

Peacetime Job

After the war his first assignment was to help firms reconvert to civilian industry which could still serve the Army in the future. He managed quality control departments at various firms, rose to higher management and also served as a lecturer in the subject at Temple and Rutgers University. Eventually he settled in Los Angeles and opened a consultant practice. Among his clients are some of the largest firms in the U.S., where he is recognized as one of the leading experts on quality control. He was a founder of the American Society for Quality Control, and founder and first chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Professional Group on Reliability and Quality Control of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

"I am enjoying my work immensely," concludes Mr. Hecht. "The Israelis are anxious to be as modern and up-to-date as the big industrial countries in the world. They feel themselves equal to anyone and they are prepared to tackle anything — this outlook appeals very much to me. The Institute of Productivity has got some first-class people with whom I am working. I'd say that Israel is about 15 years behind the United States in the field of quality control, but they are trying to catch up fast. I hope that my contribution will help the country to succeed in its drive for efficiency and exports."

Stocks and Commodities

Linked Eased—Good Features in Equities

DOLLAR-linked bonds eased further during the week ending Wednesday, some of them even dropping under par, particularly when considering the accumulated interest. For the time being there appears to be lack of interest in dollar-linked bonds, although some investors are beginning to buy them at the present cheap prices. Index-linked remained idle too and business in them was restricted.

On the other hand, some interesting developments took place in the equities section. The Teva Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Ltd. announced the decision of its Board to recommend to the forthcoming general meeting a distribution of 150 per cent in bonus shares out of the revaluation of assets. It will also be recommended that a ten per cent dividend be paid for the year 1958-59 and a four per cent interim dividend for 1959-60. Furthermore, the company contemplates the issue of IL.[illegible] of linked bonds convertible into ordinary shares.

For several months the price of Teva shares has been advancing steadily with very little turnover and most of the time no offers were forthcoming and the shares were marked "buyers only." When news of the Teva Board's decision was published, prices jumped by 42 points in two days, reaching an all-time peak.

This is the first time that an industrial company is making such a considerable bonus distribution out of revaluation in order to adjust the book value of the shares to the revalued assets. It should be recalled that the pioneers in this field were the Ata and Kurdaneh companies which, in the years of 1952-53 distributed some 40 per cent in bonus shares out of a revaluation of [illegible] per dollar to IL.1 per dollar.

Another feature in the ordinary shares section was the speculative fluctuation in Palestine Potash A Ordinary shares and with them the Yam Hamelah B Founders. At the beginning of the week the price of the former jumped by 15 points and the price of the latter by 10. Later a reaction set in, leaving a gain for the week of nine points for the Potash and seven points for Yam Hamelah shares. Elsewhere in the section, the price of Jordan Exploration and Bank Leumi also advanced, while smaller gains were registered by Otzar Hityashvut, Ata, Assis and Paper Mills.

In the free market, Lapidot I.O.P. were around 4½ and Naphtha shares around 135.

Gold Mining Firm in London

IN the otherwise quiet London market the shares of the South African Gold Mines were firm under the leadership of the Anglo-American Corporation, the most important South African finance house. The company's 5% convertible debentures, dealt in German stock exchange markets, advanced side by side with the price of the shares.

In the European markets [illegible] reported a firm tone, while Brussels, Paris, Zurich and Rome were hesitant on account of Wall Street developments.

New York Fluctuates Heavily

AFTER a sharp recovery on Tuesday, which raised the Dow Jones Index for Industrials to [illegible] after [illegible], another reaction on Wednesday brought down the Index to [illegible]. The market remained "unsettled" despite good company features such as Ford Motors and some of the food processing companies.

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ידיעות
מועצת ההדרים

News from the Citrus Marketing Board

Citrus Exports in 1959/60 Season
Destination, Quantity and Time

Exports of Citrus have been distributed by the C.M.B. as follows:

FIXED SALES		
Scandinavian Countries	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
Western Germany	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
Eastern Europe	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
France	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
Central Europe	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
Others	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
Total Fixed Sales	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
ON CONSIGNMENT		
United Kingdom	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
Holland and Belgium	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]
Total on Consignment	[illegible] boxes	[illegible]

The total figure of citrus exports (excluding the [illegible]) stands at [illegible] boxes. Of these, [illegible] were dispatched by the end of January as per plan, and about [illegible] boxes are due for export in February, and a similar quantity again in March.

Division of shipments according to the types of citrus is expected to be as follows:

Shamouti	[illegible] boxes
Grapefruit	[illegible] boxes
Lemons	[illegible] boxes
Other kinds	[illegible] boxes
Total	[illegible] boxes

About [illegible] boxes of late oranges are expected to be exported in April and May.
The total number of citrus boxes for export will therefore come to approx. [illegible]

ELECTRONICS CO.
[illegible]

Indonesia's Guided Democracy

By George Leonof

THE STORY OF INDONESIA by Louis Fischer. Harper & Bros., New York. 341 pp. $5.

JUST about a month ago President Sukarno of Indonesia took over full control of the country's political parties, assumed the power of dissolving them, and announced the formation of a new mass political organization — the National Front — to be headed by himself. It was announced on January 12 that he would be responsible only to a supreme state body, the People's Congress, composed of elected representatives of the provinces, present parliamentary deputies and members of "functional groups" nominated by himself. The functional groups are the trade unions, mass peasants and women's organizations, etc.

President Sukarno talking to mother and child as Louis Fischer looks on. From "The Story of Indonesia."

The "Story of Indonesia" provides a remarkably timely backdrop to the latest events in the archipelago republic's turbulent decade of independence. These events had thrown a long shadow before them, and Louis Fischer's journalistic competence and keen perceptiveness have managed to transform it into much informative and interesting substance.

Political Upheavals

President Sukarno first threw out the concept of what he terms "Guided Democracy" in a speech in February, 1957. It took him almost three years to put it into practice. In the interceding period, throughout the endless political upheavals, separatist movements and revolts by disaffected sections of the army, Sukarno's persistence in his political programme never faltered. It was a foregone conclusion that, if he survived — politically, that is, as well as physically — he would eventually harness the Indonesian islands to the system he regards as best suited to the temperament of its people.

During those three years the "concept" did not remain constant. It had undergone a number of changes, brought about both by armed resistance to certain of its basic precepts and by the seductive influence of time on the Indonesians' natural propensity for compromise. Its final shape is not clear, and there is no reason to believe that it has in fact assumed its ultimate form. Like other Asian countries which have chosen non-alignment, Indonesia is still groping for a suitable political framework that would answer to its specific needs and problems.

What Sukarno describes as Guided Democracy has been less kindly portrayed by others, including the late U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who saw it as an attempt to guide democracy away from its essential principles and towards Communism. The author himself admits approaching Sukarno's programme with scepticism. Nevertheless, he left the islands convinced, if not of Guided Democracy's political soundness and effectiveness, than at least of Sukarno's sincerity, intrinsic devotion to "democratic ideals" and fervent desire to better the lot of his people.

Deep Sympathy

Mr. Fischer covers the Indonesian scene with a broad sweep that comes of familiarity with and deep sympathy for the problems of Asia. He makes no attempt to minimize Communist influence in Indonesia, but warns the West against interpreting all departures from its own standards to mean espousal of Communism. He is not the first to do so and, in fact, is among the late-comers. The voices of many competent Western observers have sought to pierce the sound barrier of the cold war, which muffled all but the easily recognizable twang of parliamentary democracy or Communist dictatorship.

None of this, however, detracts from Mr. Fischer's important contribution to an understanding of Indonesia. In his peculiar blend of perceptive reporting and personal narrative, he gives a well-integrated account of the historical, economic, social and political factors that have influenced the country's development from the days of Marco Polo, through the colonial period and to its present struggle against what appear to be almost overwhelming odds.

The "Story of Indonesia" deals not only with facts and statistics, but with the people who deal with them. The author's pen-portraits of Indonesia's leading personalities, among whom President Sukarno stands out as a legendary figure, are vivid, friendly and provide a highly informative insight into the nature and beliefs of the men who are today attempting to restring the 7,900 islands that lie scattered over a vast stretch of the Pacific like the beads of a broken necklace, into a nation of 90 million. Too little is known about Indonesia, though its fate is bound to be of crucial importance to the rest of the world. Mr. Fischer's work not only provides the background, but makes it possible to pick up current press accounts of the rapid-moving events in that country with almost no loss of sequence.

This is not to say that he avoids all the pitfalls of "personal journalism." One of these becomes apparent in the penultimate chapter of the book, which was to have been devoted to an interview with Sukarno — and is in fact so titled — but in which L.F. outwords the terse replies Sukarno manages to sneak in edgewise by something like ten to one, and romps home an easy winner. Happily, the Indonesian President's views are amply presented in the foregoing chapters, and the book does not suffer from this particular aspect of authorial self-indulgence.

Warning Against Nuclear War

ALAS, BABYLON by Pat Frank. Constable, London. 254 pp. 15s.

THIS is a very well done story about the nuclear war which might come, but probably won't. Still, it is an excellent warning for people without much imagination or knowledge, and at the same time it is a good modern version of Robinson Crusoe or at least the Swiss Family Robinson.

A small community in Central Florida is cut off from the rest of America by a Nuclear War; at first they still have two radios powered by batteries which don't tell them everything, but enough to show that Washington, New York and many other strategically important places have been wiped out, and that immediately after, the same happened in Russia. Then the batteries go phut and there is no more news nor communication of any sort, there being no fuel for cars left, no electricity, nothing: except, luckily, the river for fish, a little game, and the land for corn and sugar-cane. It is nice to see how people make out, how robbery is stamped out by a young lawyer who has been an officer and who assumes leadership of a sort. The area is contaminated by fall-out, but not the village itself, though there are a few cases, brought about by looting in the badly contaminated part.

American Blunder

There is plenty of human interest, and it amused me that the beginning of the war is attributed to an American blunder by the American author — a missile which blows up the Syrian port of Latakia. The Americanese is of the type I like, with sharp points, and it is pleasant to find, if only in the imagination of the author, how well the whites of this southern town get on with their black neighbours in this emergency. Here are some of the notices pinned up in the "mart" which was soon set up in the local park:

"Will swap late Cadillac Coupé de Ville, radio, heater, airconditioned... for two good 26-inch bicycle tires and pump." "Desperately needed evaporated milk, rubber nipple and six safety pins. Look over our house and make your own deal." "Will trade 50-HP outboard motor, complete set power tools, cashmere raglan, for halfpound tobacco and ax."

PAULA ARNOLD

DAVID AZUZ: The Nun.
From the artist's exhibition opening tomorrow at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem.

French Prize-Winning Novels

By J.G. Weightman

ALTHOUGH the "nouveau roman," as exemplified by Alain Robbe-Grillet and Nathalie Sarraute, still dominates the French literary scene, the main prize, the Goncourt, was awarded to a straightforwardly "human" book "Le Dernier des Justes," by André Schwarz-Bart. (Reviewed in The Jerusalem Post on January 8, Ed.)

Four of the other prizewinners — "L'Expérience," by Albert Palle (Prix Théophraste Renaudot); "Un Singe en hiver," by Antoine Blondin (Prix Interallié); "Au pied du mur," by Bernard Privat (Prix Femina), and "Le Diner en ville," by Claude Mauriac (Prix Médicis) — are all, basically, variations on the old subject: what is true and what is false in French social values, and how can the individual find authenticity in love, and, more generally, in living?

The slightest of the four is "Au pied du mur" (Gallimard), which consists of character sketches of people the author knew in his prisoner-of-war camp and then came across again in civilian life. It has a certain documentary interest, particularly in the description of a conventional French aristocrat, but I don't think M. Privat has quite made up his mind what his book is about. He interlards his character-drawing with subjective musings about life and landscape in deliberate "fine writing."

"L'Expérience (Julliard) is conceived as a long flash-back; an old journalist, accompanied by an eccentric photographer, is investigating a suicide in a northern town. Various circumstances lead him to think back to his childhood and youth in Le Havre, his unsatisfactory love-affairs, his aimless drifting until he was caught up in the Resistance Movement. (Incidentally, I can't see why he should be so old, when he was still a young man during the war.) He finally decides to give up journalism and settle down on his pension, with a woman he has met during the course of his investigation.

Curious Book

This is a curious, unfocused book, containing a lot of interesting detail. What emerges most clearly is the pointlessness of existence. The young man never fully understands anything; the prostitute with whom he has his first love-affair, the middle-class woman who succeeds her, labour relations in the docks or the arrival of the Germans. He lives in a well-described haze of incomprehension and drink.

BERNARD PRIVAT

BLONDIN PALLE

The hero of "Un Singe en hiver" (La Table Ronde) is, for reasons which are not specified, a young drunk, an intermittent writer of publicity scenarios who has been left by his wife. He comes to stay in a little seaside town so as to be able to catch glimpses of his 15-year-old daughter, who is a boarder in a convent school there. The owner of the hotel he stays in, an elderly man, is an ex-drunk. After some initial skirmishing, they strike up a friendship and go off on a picturesque binge together. The implication at the end is that the old man reassumes the burden of drink, while the younger one takes his daughter back to Paris with some hope of remaking his life.

In spite of some lively writing, this book, too, leaves an indefinite impression, as if the author were working off some personal problem without fully objectifying it. Sociologically, it is interesting to see that the same type of muddled but fundamentally decent young man occurs, with various degrees of modesty or self-assertiveness, in several other books published lately. There is something distinctly *nouvelle vague* about this character, who also occurs in recent films.

Parisianism

"Le Diner en ville" (Albin Michel), by the son of François Mauriac, is a very sophisticated book, an excellent introduction to what the French themselves call "parisianism." Eight people are gathered around the dinner-table in an elegant flat on the Ile Saint-Louis. The author gives us their conversation and (preceded by a distinctive sign) their private thoughts. Naturally, they are all concerned about success or failure in their careers or love-lives.

The blasé host knows that he is intellectually a *fruit sec*, but we have to grant that, in his mild way, he has done something with his life; he was his mother-in-law's lover; he is now deceiving his wife with the famous film-star who is sitting opposite him; he is also sleeping with the maid, whose unharnessed bosom is causing distraction among the male guests as she serves the numerous courses; and he has just remembered that another guest, whose face is vaguely familiar, used to be his mistress ten years ago. The pattern of contrasts between the guests is rather obvious and the psychology never very deep. This is a smart book, whose limitation is that it displays no system of values beyond the "parisianism" of the people it so cleverly describes.

Copyright

Legendary Figure

THE PHANTOM MAJOR by Virginia Cowles. Collins. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

THE recent visit to this country of Colonel David Stirling, legendary founder of the Special Air Service Regiments which literally transformed concepts of warfare during World War II, makes Virginia Cowles' brilliant biography of his exploits in the Western Desert particularly interesting to readers here. Stirling conceived the idea of forming a small corps of men, trained more violently and individualistically than any other soldiers in the world, to strike behind the enemy lines.

Miss Cowles' record of the S.A.S. units is underwritten in a quiet British manner which makes it even more effective than the most valiant shouting.

In 15 months Stirling and his men destroyed 250 aircraft on the ground with grenades of their own creation; they wrecked dozens of supply dumps, smashed road and railway communications, put vehicles out of action, forced Rommel to divert vitally needed men and armaments to protect his stricken communications against the sudden forays of S.A.S.

A fascinating war book, of particular interest to Israelis. Perhaps a similar book can be written about the exploits of the Palestine Jews born in Germany who formed the "S.I.G.," who co-operated with Stirling and to whom frequent references are made?

P. GILLON

The Rush for Russian

By Ya'acov Friedler

THE Soviet Union severed its trade relations with Israel at the time of the Sinai Campaign. But, although we no longer get Russian oil and they don't eat Jaffa oranges, we do read each other's literature.

The Russians are regular subscribers to the Israel Digest, and to almost all our daily papers, including *The Jerusalem Post*. (They take only two copies of "Kol Ha'am," the Communist Hebrew daily.) All the papers are ordered by Soviet public libraries through Haiflepac, the Haifa firm which deals with Russian books, at its attractive shop in Rehov Arlosoroff.

The shop manager told me that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry grants permits for over IL100,000 worth of Russian books a year. About 80 per cent are scientific and technological works, for which there seems to be an almost unlimited demand in Israel — although nearly all the books in this field are available only in Russian. The books are sold at what amounts to token prices, far below the cost of similar American or British books.

The Russians are aware of, and not particularly modest about, the growing demand for their scientific literature. In the January issue of the Soviet periodical "New Times" a writer proudly points to the fact that since the launching of the Sputnik, the "whole scientific world has come to recognize our achievements." He claims that the U.S. orders no less than 2,000 scientific Russian publications every year and that more than 450 American high schools have put the Russian language on their curriculum.

The books are supplied by "*Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga*," the International Book Import and Export firm of Moscow. It sends a new catalogue of forthcoming publications in Russian to the Haiflepac every week. Every field is covered, from the natural sciences, through engineering, agriculture, public health, to fiction, children's books and Marxism-Leninism. The latter subject, by the way heads every one of the catalogues.

Science First

Judging from the shelves of Haiflepac, however, Israelis are more interested in scientific books. A vast selection from Atoms to Zoology is available, with the highest price about IL5. It is interesting to note that the suppliers themselves mark the prices in Israel pounds. The volumes offered include Russian translations of English and American books, such as Guided Missiles, published by the U.S. Air Force, and Motor Oils and Engine Lubrication by the American C.W. George, to cite but two examples. These translations are available at only a fraction of their cost in the original.

Also imported are Russian periodicals, many of which are unadulterated propaganda. A "Russian Film Monthly," printed on glossy paper but without any "cheesecake," has made its appearance lately, in Russian, English and other languages.

The shop also has a large supply of non-Russian books, published by the Foreign Language Publishing House in Moscow. These include English, French and even Yiddish volumes. A recently published Sholom Aleichem anniversary anthology in Yiddish, in a *de luxe* edition, costs only 75 agora. A hard-cover collection of O. Henry short stories costs less than similar American pocket editions. The November issue of "Soviet Literature" reveals that since the October Revolution, Russia has published 226 American authors in the 49 Soviet languages, in a total of 88 million volumes. Jack London heads the list with 20.3 million copies, followed by Theodor Dreiser (9.1 million) and O. Henry four million. Other best-selling Americans are Steinbeck, Walt Whitman and Hemingway.

Whatever the reason for the Soviet Union sending their books to Israel, these imports offer Israelis a cheap source of literature of every type. The patronage of Haiflepac indicates that the opportunity is being well exploited.

Publications Received

THE ISRAELI WORKER by Dr. Ferdynand Zweig. The Herzl Press, New York. $5.

ISRAELI POETRY IN PEACE AND WAR by Gabriel Preil. The Herzl Press, 25 cents.

HAVA NILMAD TORAH הבה נלמד תורה (Let's Study the Torah) by B. Ahia and M. Harpaz. Amihai, 80 pp., 75 agora.

RELIGION IN ISRAEL TODAY. The Relationship Between State and Religion, by Joseph Badi. Bookman Associates, New York. 140 pp., $3.50.

OLAMOT NIFGASHIM עולמות נפגשים (Studies in Jewish Hellenism) by Johanan Hans Levy. Bialik Institute, Jerusalem. 293 pp.

TORAH SH'BAL PEH תורה שבעל פה (Oral Law) Lectures given at the Second National Convention of Oral Law, edited by Rabbi Y. L. Maimon. Rav Kook Institute, Jerusalem. 131 pp.

EL HAKOCHAVIM אל הכוכבים (To The Stars) by Yitshak Levanon, Amihai, Tel Aviv, 184 pp. IL 3.50.

A LIGHT AMID THE DARKNESS, Medieval Jewish Philosophy, by Isaac Unterman. Twayne Publishers, New York. 206 pp.

PANIM EL PANIM פנים אל פנים (Face to Face) poems by S. Shalom. Second Printing. Bialik Institute-Dvir, 184 pp.

A Catholic Looks at the Dead Sea Scrolls

By Geoffrey Wigoder

THE DEAD SEA COMMUNITY: ITS ORIGIN AND TEACHINGS, by Kurt Schubert. A. & C. Black, 1959; 12/6.

"OF making books there is no end" commented Koheleth, and the remark seems to apply also to making books about the Dead Sea Scrolls. In recent years a flood of works has been pouring off the presses; the book under review in its bibliography lists 25 full-length works on the subject published in 1957 alone. About this time last year, I noticed in a Detroit bookshop four volumes on the Dead Sea Scrolls displayed on the "Just Published" shelf. In addition, many hundreds of articles have appeared in scholarly and other journals dealing with various facets of the discoveries.

The time has surely come to apply more severe yardsticks to books on this subject. Not only is the topic over-written but the rush to the Scrolls on the part of so many scholars has led to the neglect of other important fields of study. (In Jewish studies one could cite the Cairo Geniza fragments which were discovered over 60 years ago and important sectors of which have still not been properly examined.)

Excellent Survey

Dr. Kurt Schubert, professor of Jewish Religion and Culture in Vienna University, has written an excellent survey — clear, succinct and well-presented. It is, however, questionable to what extent his original contributions justify a full-length book rather than a number of articles. Readers who have followed the main literature on the subject will find much that is familiar. However, as Dr Schubert is a Catholic scholar, it is to be hoped that this book will reach circles that may regard other writers with suspicion.

The views expressed are scholarly, temperate and unbiased. The book is based on the assumption of the identification of the Qumran covenanters with the Essenes. The author however distinguishes between two group of Essenes (finding support in Josephus) — the monastic group and the non-monastic group. He believes the "Manual of Discipline" was formulated for the former and the "Book of Rules for the Congregation" for the latter. The relationship between these two works has been a bone of contention among scholars. Thus Barthélemy ascribed the "Book of Rules" to an earlier stage of development in the community — possibly applicable to the *Hassidim* of the Maccabean period. Others have ascribed the one work as applying to the prevailing situation and the other to an ideal, eschatological situation. Schubert's suggestion is attractive and reasonable. It constitutes part of his general description of the history, life and theology of the community.

The main interest of his work is his discussion of the importance of the Scrolls for Christianity. Schubert believes that the Scrolls are of epoch-making significance in that they shed the correct religious and historical light on many passages in the gospels.

At the outset of this section, he mentions that all sources for this period list a third party besides the Pharisees and Sadducees, but each refers to them differently. Hellenistic and Church authors calls them Essenes; Talmudic and rabbinic literature refer to the *Hassidim Rishonim*; while to the New Testament there are seekers after the coming Kingdom of God. Schubert cuts the Gordian knot and suggests that the three are identical. He explains away apparent differences as due to changes of emphasis in the description according to the viewpoint of the author. Thus the New Testament writer was only interested in the angle of the expectation of the Messiah and therefore does not mention the monastic attitude nor legalistic details. Philo and Josephus presented their accounts as seen through Hellenizing spectacles. The connection between the Qumranites and the *Hassidim* has been suggested by Rowley and others, but Schubert's theory is much more far-reaching.

Describing the relationship between John the Baptist and the Sect (a subject that has been extensively written about), Dr. Schubert is convinced that some connection between John and the Qumranites must be postulated but there is no evidence to show that John was an Essene or dissident Essene. The differences are marked — thus, the Qumranites withdrew from the general community but John sought them out with his message, while John's baptism appears a single non-recurring act unlike the regular ritual ablutions of the Essenes. Nevertheless other teachings closely concur and John's statement that he is less worthy than Jesus whom he baptised appears in the light of the Qumran Two-Messiah doctrine to be intelligible and necessary for Gospel tradition.

Revealing Interpretations

Many aspects of the life and work of Jesus are interpreted in the light of the Scrolls. The teaching of the "Manual of Discipline" that the angel of darkness has power over sinners and all sins of righteous, but only until God's visitation, is taken as the background for the stories of Jesus casting out demons — the implication being that with the era of salvation inaugurated by Jesus, demons no longer have the power to exist.

Light is also shed on the famous verse in Luke, "Glory to God in the highest and peace to the men of good will on earth." "Good will" has hitherto been taken as an inner disposition, but Dr. Schubert — on the basis of the parallel Hebrew term rashon in the Scrolls — writes that the reference is not to the good will, the willingness of men, but the good elective will of God. The interpretation now reads "Peace to the men on earth who are touched by God's electing grace, who have his good pleasure and therefore live to his good pleasure."

Dr. Schubert finds the Gospel of Matthew very close to the spirit of Qumran. He maintains that the Scrolls show that the familiar phrase "poor in spirit" refers not to the proletarians, the uneducated *am-ha-aretz* or the great mass of little and despised spirit but the "voluntarily poor." "Poor in spirit" is not an economic concept but a state of grace and the term is frequently applied to the community (e.g. "a congregation of the poor") in the Scrolls. This contrasts with the views held by other scholars. (Cross has suggested that the phrase in Matthew means "meek" while Burrows still maintains the traditional interpretation of real poverty.) Taking the verse in Matthew in which Jesus says "You have heard it said 'you shall love your neighbour and hate your enemy'...", Schubert points out that although the Old Testament and subsequent Jewish literature command love of one's neighbour, they nowhere teach hatred of the enemy. The latter concept he finds in the Qumranites' attitude to the Sons of Darkness whom they are specifically instructed to hate. This leads him to the corollary that Jesus' listeners sprang from the same milieu as the Qumranites.

Qumranites' Theology

The relationship between the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Gospel of John has been developed by a number of other scholars. Schubert says that this Gospel and the Johannine letters can only be comprehended in the broadest sense as a "coming to grips" with the theological presuppositions of the Qumranites. He suggests that these works are a Christology for Essenes, and adds that one of the most important results of Scrolls research has been to prove decisively the Jewish origin of the Gospel of John. The light-darkness antithesis pervades John, but for him the "darkness is passing and the true light (viz. Jesus) is already shining." It is interesting that the Qumranites regarded both light and darkness as subject to God (the doctrine is derivable from the statement in Isaiah "I form the light and create darkness," and is developed in Rabbinic literature which even suggests darkness was created before light) whereas John says "God is light and in him is no darkness" (a familiar teaching in Hellenistic thought).

The teachings of Paul are also briefly surveyed for their parallels to the Scrolls. The most obvious common element is the consciousness of sin. The big difference in Paul is the salvation achieved through belief in Christ. In the particular instance of the Epistle of the Hebrews, Schubert accepts Yadin's theory that it was addressed to a group at least influenced by Qumranic teaching.

He does not quote all the theories he has himself advanced in articles on the light thrown by the Scrolls on the New Testament.

At the outset, he sets as one of his objectives the consideration of the relationship of the Scrolls to Talmudic and Rabbinic Judaism, but here his brief remarks are inadequate. One of his more interesting theories is that the Pharisees (literally "separatists"), whose name has given rise to much speculation, may have been so called because of their dissociation from the Essenes and messianic speculation.

The book presents a sober and fair account of the Qumran theology, and its importance for Christian thinking.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew ...

IT is a very frustrating task to review a book of such mixed values as Na'alayim Meusmarot נעליים מסומרות (by Binyamin Ze'ev Yefet, Yesod, Tel Aviv, 217 pp.). One is moved to praise by a rather well-written passage, only to be disgusted by the complete lack of craftsmanship of another. The author, a Hebrew University student, tries to give an account of the grey day-to-day army service — training, guard-duty, patrol-duty, and occasional border clashes. There isn't much of a story and insofar as there is a hero, things happen around him, not necessarily to him, much in the way as to Willie in the "Caine Mutiny."

The good passages in the book are clearly only those the author has lived through, and felt, very intensely. Thus there is one fine description of the first time the new recruits throw live hand-grenades; their initial fear—they have heard many stories of a grenade exploding in a man's hand — develops into bravado and a sense of exaggerated security after they have handled a few.

The relationship between soldier and commander is brought out well: a commander who is respected should be hard — but not a sadist, friendly — though not soft, he should be brave and daring in battle, but should not endanger his own or his men's lives unnecessarily. So far so good.

The major weakness is that the story reads as if the author had been too lazy to go over the manuscript, to amend and clarify it. Thus, for example, the initials א"ב are mentioned over and over again throughout the book but explained for the first time only on page 137. The same sloppiness characterizes his ideas. One of the recruits, discussing the training system, says: "There are men whom you have to treat with an iron fist... whom you must break. But the distance is great between the disturbed and corrupted (types) and between Sabras ..." a sentence I believe not even the most cocksure Sabra would have left if someone had pointed out its implication to him. Then there are a few over-lengthy descriptions of forced marches. The love interest is carelessly supplied and appears to be there only because the author discovered at the last moment that there was no girl in the book, and she certainly seemed a good counter-balance for the general militaristic, and occasionally bloodthirsty tone of the book ("I'll slaughter those stinking Arabs" ... "We'll tear them to pieces" — pp. 93-95).

As a final touch to the general untidiness and obscurity, the book is extremely badly proofread. M.A.

... and English

THE grave issues of world politics have reduced themselves to a few simple propositions. Their exposition by the French political commentator Raymond Aron are needlessly involved, but his ultimate conclusions are easily understood On War (Anchor. IL2.25). For the first time in history mankind is preparing for a war which neither side wishes to fight because its consequences are all too clear. What happens, however, when the peripheral interests of the great powers are involved such as was the case in Korea? Aron suggests that the West be ready to fight with anachronistic weapons as well, for lacking them will perforce lead to the use of thermonuclear weapons. This thesis is, of course, based on the assumption that such limited and restricted wars are possible. Possible yes, but not likely to happen where both the World Powers have decided to resort to force. B.B.

◆◆◆

WHILE nudity in moderation has its attractions, a surfeit of nakedness is boring. After all, the Folies Bergère is patronized primarily by visitors from puritanical climes and not by the Frenchman who has been exposed to that sort of thing from his youth. Thorne Smith's The Bishop's Jaegers (Penguin 88 ag.) is another case in point. Some of Thorne Smith's work is rollickingly funny and boisterously imaginative, but this story is a bore. Nudist colonies and people losing clothes are barely humorous to begin with; over-exposure to the subject is tedious. I would swap the entire work for the joke about the man who gave up going to the nudist colony because he got tired of looking at the same faces. G.W.

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Gas from Under the Desert

ROSH Zohar natural gas will soon replace fuel oil at the Dead Sea Works and other Negev installations. The five bores already producing on the high plateau east of Beersheba may provide the equivalent of 25-30,000 tons of fuel oil a year, which normally cost IL1-1½m. The gas is now used in place of costly water in drilling for new sources. The Naphtha Company project is financed under the Development Budget aided by Israel Bonds. At left is a drilling rig at Zohar 6, richest well "brought in" to date, with a flame of gas burning from a test line. At right, workers lower a charge into the bore hole while shivering in a cutting winter wind. Below is a "Christmas Tree" complex of taps that seals each bore hole.

Photos by Dani

Moderns Hold Annual Show

PALDI

FIMA

BEIT Hanila is currently given over to the annual exhibition of "Modern Art in Israel" (the first such show was held last year) and while most of the veteran artists are again represented with several works each, a number of former exhibitors has dropped out and some new and unfamiliar names appear. The whole exhibition has been very nicely arranged: the paintings are well hung and the sculpture is placed in a gallery "to itself" (upstairs) where it can be seen to advantage.

Whereas last year abstracts dominated, this year they make up practically the whole collection and the general impression is more favourable. It seems as if there has been an attempt to make a more coherent statement and as if the problems posed by dispensing with natural forms have been tackled with more thoughtfulness. There are no works that scream for attention but quite a number that ask for it with a certain air of assurance.

Outstanding are the paintings of Fima (Roytenberg, of Jerusalem) who is surely one of the best abstractionists painting in Israel today, able to combine his forms and colours in a way that is strong and very agreeable to the eye and creates a totality without flaccid areas. Although he owns his debt to de Stael in every canvas, his painting has its own individuality. He has called the works on view "Landscapes" and, especially through the feeling of recession and space obtained by the careful placing of the heavier squares and rectangles of some deeper colour, they do evoke a memory of fields, rocks and sky. There is one rather small canvas with very soft pinks contrasted by rectangles of olives and greens in the forefront to which one can return again and again with added pleasure.

In strong contrast to the colour orchestrations of Fima are the paintings of Aharon Kahana, which are likewise outstanding. "Embrace" shows two forms close together, running from top to bottom of the canvas and having something of the shape of the human body. The background is almost of the same tones of pale earth colours but very much modulated by small brush strokes. A feeling of great calm and contentment emanates from the work. Next to it hangs "Martyr," a trunk-like form pierced with what could be taken as innumerable arrows; the paint on the form has been put on in swathes which could be torn garments or even flayed flesh. Here the background is darkish brown, thickly textured. It could be a crucifixion, so strong is the feeling of anguish that the artist has managed to infuse into it.

Simon and Janco

Among his five paintings Johanan Simon has two that particularly call for attention: the interestingly designed desert scene in yellows and browns and a rather strange, compact design made up of simplified forms which build into a faceless group of people compelling in its feeling of mindless mass, which he calls "Mass Meeting."

Marcel Janco is represented by a series of characteristic works, sharply edged forms reminiscent of vegetation and landscape but with his customary blues replaced by browns and greens, while Moshe Mokady has sent in a series of "studies," notes for paintings which, although very slight, are charming in colour and in their assured and elegant brushwork.

The Michel Argov contributions are disappointing after the very fine solo show he had recently. The actual painting is pleasant but the forms lack force. Avi Yizhar's paintings are far less lively and colourful than last year's contribution, with the exception of "In the Garden" where the vibrant colour harmonies are well woven together.

Mina Sisselman seems now more interested in textural effects and her customary combinations of red and black are not as aggressive as formerly. Zaritsky's works are again notable for their fine composition. Among the new names, Nissim Israeli has a sense of design, Tea Israeli shows nice feeling for the handling of paint, and Pinhas Morales seems to be occupied with trying to get as much variety of surface as possible, keeping the colour scheme almost too dark for the spectator to be able to distinguish very much of what he is after.

Attractive Mobiles

Although the sculpture is so well shown there is not much of particular interest. Most attractive of all are the Zahara Schatz mobiles in gold-coloured metal, so elegant and delicately graceful. Hava Mehlman shows two fine semi-abstract torsos, "Cain" (wood — shown at her solo exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum) with its feeling of tense effort and a female nude (marble) with its fine simplicity of handling and shape. Rosa Kind shows seven pieces of wood sculpture, most of them female studies of a robot-like type, very sharp and aggressive in outline. The execution is almost as if machine-made but the linear design they make is quite arresting, with a feeling of strength and determination.

The Ritter compositions are pleasant enough but rather unoriginal; I found Jacob Loebel's somewhat similar treatment of open forms far less stiff and much more captivating. Among all the abstract or almost abstract sculptural forms, Ruth Sarfati's impressionistic studies of a baby girl strike a peculiar note. Their realistic liveliness make the spectator almost uncomfortable.

S.W.

Maurice Schwartz Opening Yiddish Theatre Here

MAURICE Schwartz, prince of the Yiddish theatre and veteran character actor of stage and screen, is to reopen his Yiddish Art Theatre next month — in Tel Aviv. "I intend to make Israel the Yiddish Art Centre instead of New York, where I founded my theatre 32 years ago," Schwartz told me in richly modulated Hebrew, English and Yiddish this week. The actor and his wife returned to Israel at the end of last month (they were last here in 1956, for a visit, and were here in 1938 and 1951 when Schwartz directed Ohel in Hebrew).

Schwartz closed down the New York Yiddish Art Theatre three years ago and took some of his company on tour. He used his income from appearances as a guest artist all over the world to keep the Yiddish theatre "alive." "It is not simply that there is a decline in Yiddish," he explains, "there are still a million Jews in the U.S. who appreciate the language—but they are scattered. The difficulty is to get at them. Despite this, I was taking in $11,000 a week in New York. But the cost of mounting a show made the theatre lose money. The union makes you pay a stagehand $7.50 an hour and dictates the number of stagehands you need. Do you know it took $400,000 just to launch 'My Fair Lady'? Further, I lost my young actors to Hollywood and Television. They looked to the future."

The final closing of his theatre was the end of an epoch. It had produced such actors as Stella Adler, Kurt Katch, Paul Muni and Joseph Buloff. Schwartz was given a tremendous sendoff in New York. Within a week of his arrival here he has plunged into casting and rehearsals, using some 30 Israel actors, and unpacking the props he left here "with some foresight" in 1951. He will open with I.J. Singer's classic "Yoshe Kalb" on March 2 at the Ohel Shem.

World Fame

Schwartz will follow up "Yoshe Kalb" with Sholem Asch's "Kiddush Hashem" and Sholom Aleichem. His "Tuvya the Milkman" is world famous, and the film was shown here during the War of Liberation. He followed it in New York with "Shylock and His Daughter" which drew appreciative comment from the critics. His one-man stands, sometimes taking all the parts in a play, have been an unforgettable experience to Jews from Warsaw to Ein Harod, from New York to Capetown.

A veteran of over 40 years on the boards, Schwartz is full of confidence. The "man of a hundred faces" still has an open face full of vigour and determination. The Yiddish theatre will find an audience here, he believes, and will also provide "entertainment of a high level that many tourists can enjoy." "I do not foresee any clash of interests with the Hebrew theatre," he declares, "mine will be good theatre with planned programmes on an art level, which will be good for the Hebrew theatre too. We can help each other."

Schwartz has received a great deal of sympathy and encouragement from Hebrew actors and the authorities have freed his theatre from taxes.

H.R.

Maurice Schwartz in some of his character roles, including Captain Charles Hagi, Tuvya the milkman (lower left) and King Lear.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Unusual Techniques

M. Bartov

MARIAM BARTOV: CLOWN

THREE artists are currently exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists House. Mariam Bartov, of Kibbutz Bar Am, has revived an almost lost art—that of painting on glass, from the back. She uses gouache, which adheres well, and which here has the effect of oils without any slickness. Her technique is highly developed, with underpainting that becomes overpainting when seen from the "top."

Bartov does not paint only the world of the kibbutz — most of her subjects are clowns, acrobats, nature symbols and expressionist figures of terror. She has a dynamic sense of both diagonal and swirling design which endows even two women washing a floor with a tremendous energy. Her work is at once cubist, romantic and expressionist.

If one has any reservations about the artist's approach it is only because of a great dependence on Rouault. The similarity is sometimes striking, partly because of a technical necessity to outline her forms and figures, partly in the pose of the figures themselves. However, we feel here a strong artistic personality that impresses one as much as the intriguing technique.

E. Raayoni

ALSO exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists House is Ella Raayoni (Haifa and Galilee have made a concerted attack on Jerusalem this season) who shows her stitched and stuck collage compositions consisting of pieces of commercial textiles cut with the scissors and drawn around with cotton and wool threads, in an extremely clever use of the technique. Some of them are attached to cloth backgrounds, like "Safed Street," which reminds one of a modern Japanese woodprint of Mt. Fuji, the texture of the cloth replacing that of the wood.

Mrs. Raayoni is faulted in some degree in taste. Apart from the downright realistic portraits, her semi-transparent glass-glass background screens, decorated in "oriental style," are simply too pretty-pretty. The large abstract tapestries, a daring and interesting idea, are somewhat disorganized in design and employ too many unsympathetic materials. There is nothing attractive about the texture of a piece of old blanket.

But see the little portrait sketches, and these show that the artist can rise above pretty, unorganized realism. The "Lady in the Hat" is a superb little drawing that would do credit to a Van Dongen.

S. Schlezinger

S. SCHLEZINGER has filled the main gallery of the Jerusalem Artists House with gentle formalized oils: landscapes, portraits and Biblical scenes. The latter are somehow the most interesting—they seemed endowed with a vitality (as in Reuben and the Ass) which is lacking in most of the works, particularly the portraits. One of the reasons is dull composition. There is nothing at all in the relationship of the abstract forms of the "Creation" (17-18), for instance, that creates any tension. The same applies to the formalized portraits, which are all quite dull in character and expression.

Schlezinger has found a mild formula for texture, colour and approach and sticks tightly to the strata of all three. This feeling is accentuated in a large exhibition in which all the works have much the same treatment. Yet a few of the artist's landscapes show a real feeling for those problems. Schlezinger must stage a violent breakout, in one direction at least.

M.R.

SLOUL

Ed Murrow: T.V. Will Not Kill Radio

World's Most Controversial Entertainment 'Has Yet to Find Its Way'

"THE real danger facing television is its fear of controversy. Everything is made so bland that it should be acceptable to all sections of the viewing public. What is needed is an element of harsh reality." These are the views of Edward R. Murrow, one of the great figures in the world of radio and television news and information.

Mr. Murrow is on a visit to Israel (interrupted by a two-day trip to film a show in Rome) where he has prepared two television programmes — an interview with Mrs. Golda Meir and a conversation between Gen. Moshe Dayan (in Jerusalem) and Gen. Maxwell Taylor (in the U.S.). The latter is in the framework of the "Small World" series in which outstanding minds span distances to speak together on urgent issues.

I chatted with Mr. Murrow on the balcony of the King David Hotel. He was rather taller than I had expected (on the screen he is so often hunched up in a chair or a sofa), the famous cigarette was in his hand, and his dark, handsome face wore its customary apparent scowl which is, in effect, a cloak for a charming and rather shy smile.

'Without Direction'

Although unwilling to discuss the pros and cons of television in Israel, Mr. Murrow was in no way taciturn about his views on television in the States. "Television," he said, "has not found itself. It doesn't know where it's going. In the U.S. and to a large extent in England too, it is devoted largely to entertainment, insulating people from the facts rather than reflecting reality. It is a combination of three elements — show business, advertising and press, each of which is slightly mad."

Mr. Murrow is insistent, however, on the potential — to some extent, the actual — benefits of television. "I am completely persuaded that it is a powerful instrument for reflecting conditions. It can arouse curiosity; it can stimulate people to think; it can stimulate people to read. This is the real role of television."

In the meantime, he thinks TV is not performing its true function. In the U.S. and Britain, it has not made up its mind — in the sphere of news — whether it is a newspaper or a pictorial supplement. This, he admits, is a problem — but television cannot, economically and technically, be both. "Even Luce would probably not have 'Life' and 'Time' in the same cover, and television must decide which it is going to be." I asked him whether he was not afraid that the superficial treatment of news by TV would lower the quality of public opinion, but he again insisted that the importance of television was to arouse curiosity.

"The instrument should be used as a mirror to reality" is the theme of Mr. Murrow's thinking on television, just as it has been of his programmes. "If the issue is bigotry and intolerance, they must be reflected" he added. The classic example is McCarthy who destroyed himself by constant exposure through television; it is fortunate that McCarthy was not more intelligent. "But supposing he had been? Isn't television a dangerous weapon in the hand of the successful demagogue?" "That is a basic question," he replied, "and I don't know the answer. I don't know." After a minute he added, "When it comes to political persuasion, television puts a premium on oversimplification. Eisenhower succeeded because he was a homey sort. When Stevenson for his part was asked a complex question, he said, 'That's a complex question. It's not easy.' And people went for Eisenhower's easy, simple approach."

The situation in television in the U.S. has improved in recent months according to all reports (Mr. Murrow, who is on a sabbatical rest consisting of making only a few programmes a week, has not been to the States for six months). Ironically enough, the scandal of the quiz shows has been largely responsible for the improvement. Advertisers are increasingly willing to sponsor shows with informational content so as to be regarded themselves as more solid. I suggested that to some of us outside, the American reaction to the quiz revelations appeared exaggerated and even hysterical. He smiled wryly and said, "I agree. One of the reasons for this is that the affair was exaggerated by the press which found this an excellent opportunity to attack television — its main competitor for the advertiser's dollar. And another reason is that we are a people given to enthusiasms. One day it's yo-yo. Another it's mah-jong. The next it's quiz shows. And when the bubble is pricked there's a strong reaction."

'Standardisation'

One of the perils of television (and one of the reasons why it is advocated in Israel) is its promotion of standardisation. In the U.S., says Mr. Murrow, television is destroying regionalism — even regional accents — and New York and Hollywood are being imposed as the country's norms.

I asked him about the dangers of pressure from the advertisers. He found that these were practically non-existent in news and information ("which are my sphere") but greater than they should be in entertainment. "There is this constant fear of offending. Most difficulties are encountered before the programme goes on. Six years ago I did a 90-minute show on Israel and Egypt. Everyone told me I was mad and would arouse emotion and prejudice. I was besieged by pressure groups advising me what to eliminate. After the programme was shown, everybody was happy — Zionists, anti-Zionists and the rest."

Mr. Murrow, who began in radio in 1935, is convinced that television will not kill radio, especially in the realm of news. He even prophesies a further revival in radio, whose speed of reporting and the fact that ideas can be expressed in words rather than pictures are the best guarantees for a healthy future. Moreover, radio can fulfil an important function through programmes in depth.

His own future plans, apart from continuing his current series and covering the U.S. presidential campaign throughout the autumn, include a new programme tentatively called "Mid-Atlantic Parliament." It is another example of his drive to bring debate issues out into the open. He explains it this way: "British public opinion is outraged at the thought of American B-52s flying over England carrying atomic bombs. Americans have their gripes about England and its policy. The healthy thing is not to nurture resentment but to bring it out." And so he plans a transatlantic discussion of outstanding issues to be shown both in England and the U.S. At the back of his mind, he has a plan for a series on the historical aspects of the Bible. But about that, for the time being, he is reticent.

Zohal Documentary

Finally he leaned back and, almost musing, said:

This is a fascinating country. Everything is in ferment. One day I'd like to do a documentary on the Israel army. But without the hardware. No tanks, no weapons. Just the political and social aspects and the educational role it is fulfilling. AUDIO

Visitors' Gallery

IN THE GROOVE

THE visiting band of Marino Marini plays "Bequessame" and "Basta un Poco di Musica" on a Durium label printed in Israel by Hed Artzi on a 10" record — 78 — (8607). Known from some previous releases on Hed Artzi disc, this Marino Marini record is as pleasant as others, smooth and good for dancing and listening. Don't forget to change to 78, and be careful: the disc is breakable but then it costs only IL2.90.

Party Fare

Marino Marini is also featured on "Vacanze in Italia" — Vol. 4 (Durium LP, 12" printed by Hed Artzi. All 45-33, IL13.50). This is the usual mixture: dances played by nine bands of widely different character but all good. This is the ideal preparation for parties for never changing records and provides just the right atmosphere.

Another Italian band, Edoardo Lucchina and his orchestra, is featured on another 10" record (10" Durium-Hed Artzi, IL8.90 — 2110 and 2110) in its customary efficient and pleasant performance.

Y.B.

Polish Primitive in Haifa Show

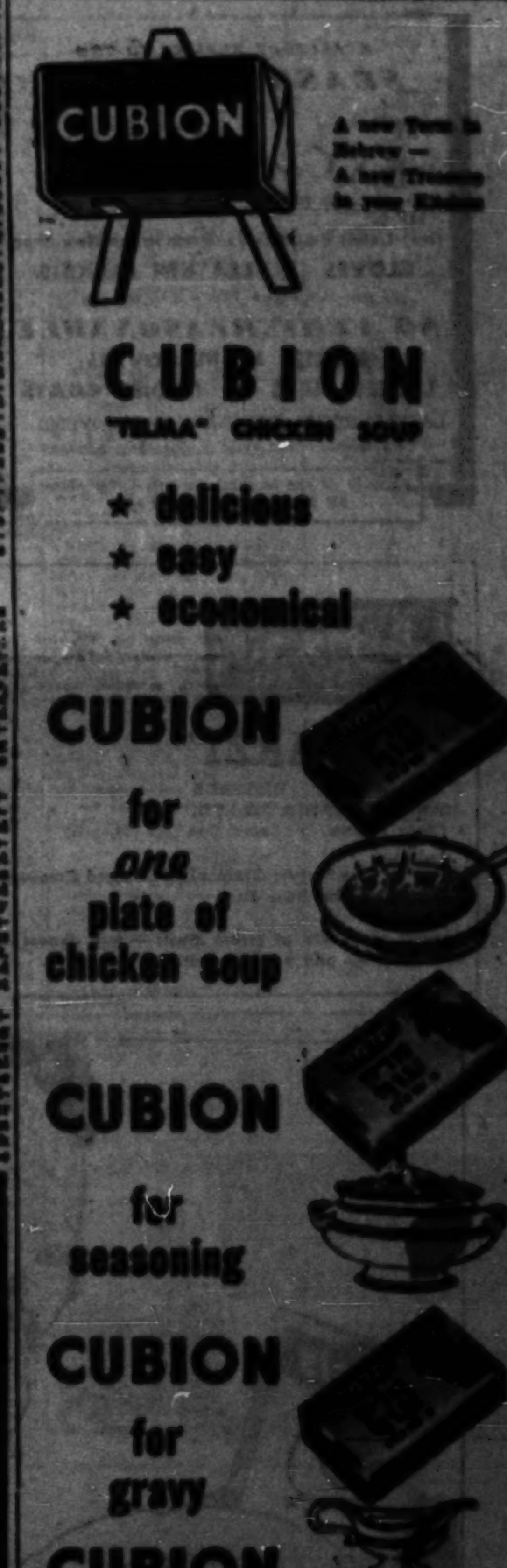
THE Haifa Municipal Museum is showing the watercolours of the Polish Primitive, Nikifor, whose themes include the churches of his own country, saints (originating from Byzantine styles), street scenes and landscapes containing buildings. That is to say, he is a Realist who expresses what he knows from personal contact.

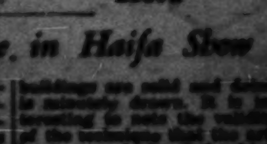
A simple piety typifies his religious subjects, even permitting him, in one instance, to halo the priest's head. In spite of the derivative nature of these themes, the forms of space or atmosphere, the guiding lines of the finer pieces show the same compositional progress as in the more original landscapes, towards the essential on which the eye is trained. In a few cases, the absence of a central point brings about an arrangement in which the background motifs equal those of the foreground in size.

As with most primitives, the buildings are solid and detail is minutely drawn. It is interesting to note the validity of the technique that the artist has worked out for himself. For example, he gives a very good impression of heavily crushed land by painting a black outlined shape of pattern over a dark green background, with the white tracery colour in a dark reddish brown and together they impart an air of mournful evening to a lush landscape.

Nikifor is well worth adding to one's list of Primitives.

Z.





Ramat Gan Industry Expands

Keshet Textile Finishers to Service Growing Field

By Our Economic Editor

OF the many factories clustering in Ramat Gan, Keshet is one of the oldest. Founded in 1932 by immigrants from Germany it has weathered many storms, steadily expanding its activities, accumulating machinery and skilled personnel, and consolidating its position at one of the strategic points of our textile industry. Although the company originally started in the dry-cleaning line, that department now accounts, or less than 20 per cent of the total turnover, which is largely accounted for by the textile dyeing and finishing departments. With the current expansion of the spinning and weaving industries, the textile finishing plants are also looking forward to an increasing volume of work, and Keshet too is rounding out its equipment despite the financial difficulties involved.

As a matter of fact, a new partner has recently been taken into the firm, and negotiations are on with banks about a public share issue although it may take another year before the preparatory steps — involving the revaluation of assets and the consolidation of liabilities — are completed. At present the company's assets at cost amount to about IL1.5m., but that is, of course, considerably below the real worth. The annual turnover exceeds IL2m., and would have been much higher had Keshet been an ordinary manufacturing plant. However, since it operates on job basis, the cost of the materials processed is not taken into account.

The firm's development illustrates in a way both the strength and the weakness of Ramat Gan's industrial position. On the one hand, it is obviously favoured by the geographic location at the hub of Israel's major populated area, close to both the industrial producers and the consumer public. Keshet's dry-cleaning business was naturally based on Tel Aviv, and over 20 of its 42 branches are still located in that city and its vicinity.

Close Contact

Similarly, most of the textile factories which are Keshet's customers — cotton and woollen, weaving and knitting plants — are situated half-an-hour's ride from the servicing plant, one of the main reasons for their having chosen that location having been just that proximity of ancillary facilities, without which no industry can satisfactorily develop. The saving in transport costs is self-evident, but that is only part of the story, and — as every manager will readily admit — not the most important one. The possibility of maintaining personal contact without losing workdays in travel must also be taken into account; the dyeing and finishing plant becomes almost an extended department of the textile factories. Planners suggesting the dispersal of industry should bear these positive elements in their mind.

Conversely, it is doubtful whether Keshet acts wisely in maintaining dry-cleaning branches in Haifa, Jerusalem and other places involving relatively costly transport to the central plant. While this may have been economically justified at the time these branches were established, competition has increased, modifying costing. Similarly, in course of time another centre for service industries may be expected to develop in Beersheba for the country's south, just as there is one in Haifa for the north. Also, some of the bigger textile plants now being erected have been planned to include their own dyeing and finishing departments. It may be presumed that the established industries, faced with stiffer competition, will develop by putting more stress on quality, and indications of such a trend are already visible. In Keshet's case, a big order for dyeing fine woollen piece goods was obtained from Britain a short time ago. Though this is, of course, largely due to the current boom in British textiles which has resulted in a shortage of finishing facilities there, the fact can be taken as evidence of the high level of performance arrived at in the Israel plant.

At this junction the problem of coordination must be mentioned, which would enable factories to specialize, and thus both to improve the quality of their products and to reduce costs. In a country of small producing units such as Israel, such a development should be doubly welcome. However, little headway has been made in this respect, even in industries complaining of over-capacity; most manufacturers prefer to resort to cartellization. The case is not very different in the case of Keshet; although the textile finishers' price cartel collapsed about two years ago, each factory continues to engage in all operations for all kinds of textiles.

Experts have warned time and again that this situation is not only detrimental to the industry's commercial interests, but also unwelcome from the technical point of view, but apparently nothing will be done to change it. On the contrary, the more the competing factories expand, the more they acquire vested interests in the various branches. Of course, the situation also has its positive aspect for the textile producers, who benefit from this competition among finishers.

Bottling orange juice at Assis.

Assis Squeezes Variety Of Uses from Oranges

OVER two million oranges undergo processing at the Assis plant of Ramat Gan during a capacity day. A highly mechanized treatment transforms the fruit into three distinct substances, each going into the manufacture of several by-products. Juice squeezed out of the orange core is bottled or canned for export or concentrated and sweetened in smaller quantities for orange squash sold on the local market. Orange peels, separated after the juice-squeezing operation, undergo grinding, pressing and drying, after which they acquire the appearance of dry oats and are used as cattle feed. The oily substance squeezed out of orange peel is separated from the pure juice and used by the soap and cosmetic industries and, at the Assis factory, for the manufacture of vinegar, Hespheridin (which is exported to U.S. pharmaceutic concerns) and alcohol. Assis has its own distilleries which are also used by the Rishon Le Zion wine cellars. A new unit was recently purchased in France to replace one of the distilleries' outdated installations.

40 Countries

Assis juices and preserves have gone to 40 countries, mainly Germany, Great Britain and Scandinavia, but like most other exporters of citrus by-products, the company has lately expanded into markets beyond Western Europe.

The firm's production capacity is 300 tons per day. The manufacture of citrus products is restricted, however, to the season's citrus yield and the quantity of non-export fruit released for industry under a quota system.

The season 1957/58 represented the lowest point reached in the supply of citrus to industry. Assis processed 2,500 tons of fruit and suffered a deficit: it was forced to import raw juice from abroad. During 1958/59, however, the situation changed and Assis processed 14,000 tons of citrus, the same number that they hope to have this year.

In addition to juice, Assis exports marmalades, jams, tinned grapefruit slices, tomato juice, ketchup and tinned cucumbers, all of which enable the plant to continue export operations during the citrus off-season.

The plant's large vegetable department manufactures a large variety of tinned season vegetables for the Israel market, and among the plant's latest ventures is a two-month-old department for the manufacture of soup powders which already makes six varieties.

Most Israel citrus by-product firms are organized in the Citrus Canners Association which regulates their export sales. Assis left it and has since doubled its exports from $800,000 to $1.6m. between 1957 and 1959 on the basis of its established reputation, which would have to hide behind the Association's common label if Assis rejoined the pool.

NOEMI AMZALAK

£50,000 Raised For Technion

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.—

FIFTY thousand pounds were raised at the annual dinner of the British Technion Committee last month. It will help build the £150,000 Louis Sterling Central Library, named for the Committee's first President and benefactor of several Jewish and non-Jewish institutions.

Lord Brabazon, of Tara, an ex-Minister, technologist, aviator and sportsman who holds Britain's first flying certificate, pointed out at the dinner that the Jews had always excelled in science, but that their immediate problem was to provide enough technicians to exploit the scientists' achievements and sometimes chance discoveries. If the British had had more technologists, he remarked, they would not have had to pay America for penicillin, which had been discovered in Britain; and know-how was a good substitute for the oil and the iron ore which Israel did not seem to possess. He described his attitude to the Technion as "enthusiastic" because in a country like Israel great things for the world at large could be expected from such an institution.

SAFETY FIRST FOR STOVES

THE increasing number of accidents with home kerosene stoves has prompted the Health and Safety Council to put out the following instructions: —

- Read maker's instructions carefully before you start using the stove.
- Never put the stove in a draft.
- Always keep the room where you have the stove well aired.
- Never put the stove in a spot where it can be tipped over.
- Never put the stove next to furniture, curtains, clothes or any inflammable material.
- Only use the sort of fuel — dicated by the manufacturer.
- Never fill the container — the stove is burning.
- Do not fill container to overflowing.
- Never move a burning stove from room to room.
- See that the stove stands on a level spot before lighting it.
- Never leave a stove burning without someone to look after it.
- Never leave children alone in a room with a burning stove.

Diary of a Housewife

By HADASSAH BAT-HAIN

WE achieve the s.s. Theodore Herzl with a sigh of relief and the absolute conviction that all the luggage is lost. I spend a lot of time demanding action from the Chief Steward, the assistant Chief Steward, the Baggage Master, the assistant Baggage Master, the Chief Purser, the assistant Chief Purser and in fact anyone in uniform who crosses my path. All of these gentlemen deal with me with a patience and courtesy that speaks of long practice (the Captain prudently keeps out of my way). After Tve set everyone by the ears the luggage is eventually discovered in the cabin whose number it bears, which number I personally wrote on it without getting more than one of the digits wrong. It is then transported, all 19 pieces of it, up two flights of stairs and through innumerable corridors leading through the very bowels of the ship, falling over children coming from the nursery, worshippers from the synagogue, drinkers from the bar and various sailors performing their mysterious duties, into the correct cabin.

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HERE we manage to stow everything away, including the playpen for Sheila's baby, the doll for Clarl's baby, a boxful of books for Marjorie, some writing and drawing paper for a woman in Jerusalem called Kay whom I don't even know but whose mother was so admiring of my lecture at the Woman's Club that I couldn't say no. Then there are some tea towels and two pairs of old curtains for Naomi, a walkie-talkie set outfit for our son that we fall over every time we wash and six packets of Shredded Wheat and twenty copies of "Girl" for our daughter. Our own clothes go into two modest suitcases under the bed.

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WE constantly tell each other to appreciate the luxury of our voyage as there will be precious little of it at home. Fortunately the ship has stabilizers and sails through the choppiest weather like a swan so I can stuff myself with wonderful food without a qualm except for my waistline. All around us in the dining room, passengers are making curious demands from the stewards. One does not eat salt, another cannot stand fat, a third eats only boiled eggs and liver sausage, another wants pickled cucumbers with every meal. I am tempted to ask for larks' brains on toast but for the fact that they would probably produce it with the same prompt courtesy that they supply all the others and then I would have to eat it for shame.

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THE library contains either books I have read or books I would only read on a desert island. Whilst I am vainly searching, a lady asks the librarian in Yiddish what language he speaks. He replies that he speaks several and asks what kind of a book she would like. She asks if he speaks French. He says he does, but what is important is what language she knows as he is already supplied with reading matter. She says well, does he speak English. He says he certainly does and would she like a book in English. She asks if he has any books in Yiddish but as he reaches for one to give her, changes her mind and asks for something in Polish. He says the library is closing now. She says it doesn't matter as she has not unpacked her reading glasses anyway. She just wondered what language he spoke.

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THE venerable Tante Anna who has accompanied us is in a state of ecstasy over everything. The music is fine, the service is wonderful, the Hebrew-speaking crew are marvellous the passengers are fascinating, especially when she meets a man who went to school with the daughter of her best friend 40 years ago in Bingham.

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TELL her she must not expect such splendour in Nahariya as we lead a very simple life, but she says not to mind as luxury would pall after too long (not on me!) and it will be a nice contrast to get back to the world of washing up and self-service. Well, it will be a contrast, anyway.

Household Pioneer's Hints Sold Out 42 Editions

By YA'ACOV ARDON

DR. Erna Meyer, who will be 70 on Sunday, is probably the only Israel citizen who has produced a bestseller. In 1927 she published an illustrated book, "The New Household," that introduced 20th century efficiency concepts into the workshops of that underrated craft: housekeeping. The book elevated the potato-peeling, dishwashing housewife to the dignity of a highly skilled specialist, indispensable to the functioning of a modern economy. It guided her to the benefits of present-day technology and applied science, and opened the kitchen door wide to innovations and labour and time-saving services and practices.

Stolid industrialists and marketing experts eagerly read the book and began to look at the kitchen as a promising market for new and better designed goods and services. Dr. Meyer dealt in popular, practical language with gas, electricity, heating and cooking, home-planning and furnishing, kitchen work, nutrition, refuse disposal, clothing, household accountancy and intelligent buying. With a zest for modern life and reform, she approached the subjects like an engineer and an economist, stirring stodgy, German housewives out of their rut of drudgery.

Her book ran through 42 editions, unheard-of for this kind of subject. She followed it up with a 32-page guide, "Getting Married in Four Weeks," in which a wealth of hints spared inexperienced brides the fears and tears of apprenticeship in homemaking.

At 24, economics student Erna Meyer, the daughter of a Berlin judge, won her Ph. D. at Berlin University *summa cum laude* with a volume on "the cost of living of middle-class families in German cities," which opened the eyes of bookish economists to the role of non-working women in economic life. She married an electrical engineer who was himself a successful writer on economic subjects, and after World War One edited with him "Neue Hauswirtschaft," a magazine that was widely read and wrought changes in manufacturing and trade.

In 1933, when her Stuttgart publisher summarily dismissed her (and refused her any compensation), she went off to Palestine as a tourist without any idea of anything Jewish. "I didn't even know a town named Tel Aviv existed." She fell in love with the country that daily challenged her resourceful, practical mind. "I had a tough and fascinating time. Never a dull moment. I wrote and preached." She worked for WIZO and in 1942 began to teach home economics at the newly-founded Hadassah Alice Seligsberg School in Jerusalem. Her four-language cookbook published by WIZO is still in wide use today.

A few years ago, told "to take it easy now," she retired from teaching. "I soon found I was doing 50 per cent more work than before." She breathed life into the anaemic Consumers Organization, now an emerging force in marketing and quality control. Erna Meyer triumphs when the Government fixes an official quality standard for washing machines, most of which were shoddy products until recently, or when all companies and Government departments get busy on modernizing kerosene distribution. As Israel Home Economist No. 1, she is today as full of drive as ever. Her work, like that of the housewives she leads and loves, is never done.

New on the Market

Washing Machine

THE nearest thing to an American-type washing machine has been brought on the local market by Amcor. One of its most important radical innovations is a special gadget which boils the laundry.

Over a year of research and design has gone into this machine. The complete job—both washing and wringing—is taken care of simply by a system of stops and pedals, very much like those of a radio or piano.

Both Amcor and Ampa, the distributors, purposely delayed the appearance of this washing machine in order to thoroughly test all the improvements introduced.

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Washing Powder

ON the subject of laundry—last week Shemen also put a new product on the market. "Ama-Textiles," a fine washing powder for woollens, silks, and coloured materials. This new addition to Shemen's long line of products is the result of careful experiments in the firm's own laboratories. It is available in two sizes.

Elite Chocolate is Sweet Success

Coffee and Canning Added to Export List

By REX DALNY

THE Elite Chocolate Factory, with its associated and subsidiary companies, is probably the most successful private industrial venture in the country. The seven factories involved represent a total investment of about IL35m. and employ 1,500 people.

Asked to explain the reason for this phenomenal success the company's spokesmen answer rather drily: "We have succeeded because we have never been ashamed to work for profit. Others claim to be in business because they want to give employment or for some other noble reason: we don't do business unless we see profit in it. As a result we are one of the largest employers in Israel, giving our employees some of the best labour conditions in the country, and we are also one of the biggest taxpayers. And we are important exporters as well."

The parent company, Elite Limited, of Ramat Gan, was founded in 1934 with a capital of LP3,000 by a group of chocolate manufacturers from Riga, Latvia. At the commencement of the business they employed 30 workers. The firm expanded steadily and by 1939 it had increased its capital to LP18,000; the number of employees had risen to 150.

When the State was founded, Elite started to search for export markets immediately and in 1949 its exports amounted to $350,000. Since then the company has continued to develop these sales against very keen competition, exporting $480,000 worth of its products to 28 countries in 1959. The best customers are the U.S., Canada, England, Germany, West, East and South Africa. The share capital is now IL600,000 and the annual turnover last year reached IL12m. The company employs 600 workers and its premises in Ramat Gan occupy 14,000 square metres.

Priman Plant

In 1942 the firm acquired a canning factory in Netanya and changed its name to Priman. Four years later Priman moved to modern new premises in Ramat Gan, close to the Elite plant. Today it is one of the country's largest canning companies with a very wide range of products far exceeding Messrs. Heinz' proverbial 57 varieties — there are fish foods, jams, juices, concentrates, vegetables, fruits and drinks in bewildering profusion. Production last year amounted to IL3.5m. and the present investment is IL5m. Priman employs 200 workers and the factory occupies 5,000 square metres.

The firm, together with a certain Kopelowitz, also opened a small subsidiary for the production of syrups. Today Prisukar of Givatayim is a IL5m. concern (of which 55 per cent is provided by Government loan) and next season it is scheduled to produce 8,000 tons of refined sugar from local beets. During the season Prisukar employs 300 workmen, 100 of whom are on the permanent payroll.

In 1955 Elite decided to investigate the possibilities of the instant coffee business. Contacts were made with the Government to obtain the necessary support; this was forthcoming, on condition that the new factory would be built at Safed, a long-established town suffering from economic debility. With some hesitation Elite accepted the condition.

The company was fortunate in finding an American firm long-established in the coffee business, Beleafe, which agreed to take 26 per cent of the shares in the new firm and to train the employees. The art of making instant coffee depends on blending and spray-drying processes. After a few months the American experts left, and the 60 employees are now all Israelis.

Within two years of the start of production the import of instant coffees has virtually ceased. It is true that high tariffs have made imports extremely expensive, but it is only fair to emphasize that the local product is well up to standard. Last year's turnover on the local market amounted to IL2.5m. and exports reached the very high figure of $700,000, most of the sales being to England under private label.

Bought Ce-De

In March, 1958, Elite purchased the Ce-De Chocolate Company which was then in danger of bankruptcy after it had started to build a large factory in Nazareth with a IL2m. loan from the Government. The firm was saved from bankruptcy, and all debts (apart from that to the Government) have been paid. The building has been finished and although not all the equipment is in operation, due to technical hitches, the factory is already in production and employs 180. Within a year or two this factory should be in a position to export a wide range of sweets and chocolates: it is hoped to develop substantial sales among Christians abroad for sweets from Nazareth.

The last company in the complex, Shachal in Safed, produces halvah and sweets.

The overall picture is very impressive indeed. In particular, the success of Elite in gaining export markets for its products against fierce competition is a most hopeful indication of what Israel industry can achieve when proper use is made of the "know-how" available.

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PERSONALITY PORTRAIT: Irene Gaster

Devotion and Love for the Helpless

By Ya'acov Galili

AN ambulance from Kfar Saba drove into Ramat Gan the other day, turned into a narrow street near the central post-office and stopped at No. 3 Rehov Hanaggid. The driver jumped out. "We've arrived," he shouted, opening the back door.

Indistinct sounds from inside greeted him. One word, mumbled by strange voices, could be made out: "Doda!"

Odd shapes then emerged from the vehicle and made their way to the door, shuffling their feet, contorting hands and faces. Leaning on the nurses who had come with them, a dozen patients from the institution for backward children at Kfar Saba made their way painfully to the modest flat of the woman who means more to them than anyone else in this complacent world, Miss Irene Beatrice Gaster.

Children they were only in appearance, for they were all born between 17 and 27 years ago. You would not have known it from the dwarflike stature of some and their undeveloped features, as one by one they made their way up to their beaming hostess, who embraced and caressed them.

They sat down in orderly fashion around a table laden with delicacies. The most advanced among them — you would have given him about 12 years of ordinary life — made a short tutored kindergarten speech in which he wished their hostess speedy recovery after the operation which she was shortly to undergo. Then they got down to eating, and before bidding Miss Gaster goodbye they chanted "Hatikva."

It was not easy to sit through an experience of this kind.

"These were the most advanced patients at Kfar Saba," explained Miss Gaster the next day, when I had invited myself to her home. And she proceeded to go one by one over some of the cases to which she has devoted her life.

She went down the line — paralysis, critical body weight, distended limbs, affected minds, unfortunate human beings generally born to families with histories of affliction, wanted by no one, stricken by fate.

"I took care of them all myself. I was cleaning woman, laundress, cook and teacher. Many of them were on the point of dying after their parents had abandoned them. Without assistance and without an allocation, it seemed a losing fight, and often it was a fight with myself..."

We asked the inevitable question. Would it not have been better, for them and their families, not to have made the effort?

"Yes, it would have been better. I thought so and I still do. So do many experts and specialists. I consulted many, I expressed my opinion on the basis of protracted study and experience. I came to the conclusion we had the right and the obligation to save such children an existence of endless misery and suffering, especially since they are condemned to early death in any case. But our society forbids it. It is an immoral, self-seeking interdiction. But if we force them to live," Miss Gaster continued heatedly, "somebody must take proper care of them. We haven't the right to deny them the smallest happiness. They too thirst for a caressing hand, for love and affection. Yet they wreck the lives of entire families — and nobody helps either party to the tragedy."

Daughter of Chief Rabbi

Miss Gaster was one of the 16 sons and daughters of the well-known Sephardic Chief Rabbi of London, the Hacham Dr. Moses Gaster, a scholar, historian and civic leader who spoke 13 languages, a friend and associate of Herzl and one of the organisers of the First Zionist Congress. His special interest was the Samaritan community on Mount Gerizim near Nablus.

Still in her teens, during World War One she volunteered as a Red Cross nurse at the front. Her feet froze in the trenches and almost had to be amputated. Immobilized for several years, she suffers from severe pains in her legs to this day and walks with canes. But she soon turned to work with war orphans and gipsy children in postwar Germany, and it was there that she came to grips with the problem of defective children — desperate parents, an indifferent public and insufficient state assistance.

Leaving her parents' home, she decided to devote her life to this problem in this country, and wrote to Henrietta Szold.

"She wrote back that I'd have my hands full, and that for help I would have to rely entirely on myself, my initiative and my own means. And so it was."

She began her work in 1932 in Haifa, which she had reached aboard a freighter, without a certificate of immigration. Then she moved to Jerusalem's Beit Hakerem, where she opened her "institution" in her room. She collected the children from the city's slums.

The number of her patients grew in inverse ratio to public support. Her worst financial problems arose when the institution, which had by then moved to a building of its own in Ramat Gan, accommodated some 130 patients. She tells the story without rancour, without accusing anyone of rigidity or indifference.

She trained a staff of assistants, some of whom set out on their own while others continue at Beit Gaster in Kfar Saba. She herself resigned from active participation when the Government took over the institution.

She was given her modest apartment and a small pension, part of which goes to the celebrations she organizes from time to time for the patients who owe her their lives and a bit of cheer.

Mongols and Quackery

By Dr. Elisha Yarom

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

"MONGOL" children with their slanted eyes and soft hair are well known to most people as an unfortunate aberration of nature. They are happy children who develop slowly but almost never attain a level of intelligence greater than that of a high grade imbecile. Except for the fact that they tend to be the children of older mothers, nothing is known of the cause of this condition. It has recently been found that there is an abnormality in the genetic pattern of the cells of mongol children, so that the defect must be a basic one which goes back to conception and which, once started, is unchangeable.

Happy though the children are, their parents are not, and their misery is increased by the fact that no treatment seems to avail. Thus, like many other sufferers from a chronic condition, they become a prey to charlatans and experimenters — anyone, in fact, who can give them a ray of hope. The latest racket is that of "siccacell" or dry cell therapy, one of whose prophets recently visited Israel.

The basic idea of "siccacell" therapy is that the retarded child lacks some "vital" substances which are replaced by the injection of the dried cells of animals — preferably foetal or very young animals. To the sceptical physician the prescription for the preparation of these cell extracts is reminiscent of a pseudo-scientific variation on "eye of newt and toe of frog, wool of bat and tongue of dog." When the advocates of this therapy go on to claim that it is good for heart disease, circulatory upsets, diseases of the kidney and liver, endocrine upsets and premature senility, it would seem that the 500-year search for the elixir of life is at last ended.

There is, of course, a good deal of "scientific" evidence of efficacy, most of which consists of describing experiments made with cell extracts in cancer and biochemical research and assuming that if "x" is good for "y" then siccacell therapy is good for you.

It is very difficult to measure the mental state and degree of intelligence of a backward child, and it is thus almost impossible to know if there has been a change for the better. If the doctor has convinced the mother that the treatment is effective, then the mother will see an improvement whatever the true state of affairs. It is known, too, that with careful handling and intensive efforts at education, mongol children can be helped to attain maximal use of their limited powers. If they receive injections at the same time, the naive may be forgiven for believing that the improvement is due to the needle rather than to the education.

The experiment of giving injections of dried cells without special education was made and the results were unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, the opposite experiment, education without injections, has not received the publicity accorded to the siccacells, although it is no less successful.

One hopes that the stimulus of this wave of quackery will at least have the effect of improving the services for mongol children, which are sadly lacking in Israel. It is a great pity that the hopes of their parents were raised only to be dashed to the ground. One can't expect, in the present state of knowledge, to alter an inherent defect of genetic makeup by the administration of dried cells — however potent!

Auntie Mame and Fashion

Above, a [illegible] jacket with the front of leather while the back and sleeves are of heavy [illegible] ribbing; centre, a Tricotage two-piece of printed silk jersey.

Above, a Tricotage model of [illegible] wool in blue with wide cuffs of silk jersey. The blouse is of blue and white [illegible] silk jersey.

CINEMA guests who stepped out in the rain last week to attend a preview showing of "Auntie Mame" got their first breath of spring in a half-hour fashion show that preceded the film feature at the Armon David Theatre in Tel Aviv. The evening was sponsored by "Laisha," the women's magazine, which provided free tickets to women named Miriam who applied to the box office.

Galia Tricotage showed a number of its spring and summer creations that were styled by designer-manager Mrs. Miriam Kletternick "for the Israel figure and purse."

Using silk jersey, knitted linen, and tricosyl, a new synthetic fibre especially suited to tropical climates, the firm showed a variety of smart styles. A combination of jersey and leather in two-piece suits and jackets was particularly striking.

Jemil, a new mannequin, showed off Anette's coiffeuring talents in a charming banana hairdo. Mora shoes were charmingly matched to each outfit and Topaz provided jewellery as well as souvenirs to all the Miriams in the audience. D.L.

US Fashion Leaders Cited

TEN prominent American fashion designers were cited at a dinner at New York's Waldorf-Astoria last Tuesday "for distinguished achievement in the world of haute couture" and for "creative contributions in the promotion and development of Israel's fashion and textile industries." The dinner was cosponsored by the New York dress industry's leaders and the Greater New York Committee for Israel Bonds.

The style leaders who received the awards are Cecil Chapman, Joe Copeland, Leon Frechtel (who recently visited Israel), Vera Maxwell, Mollie A. Parnis, Arnold Scaasi, Herman B. Seigenfield, Adele Simpson, Pauline Trigere and Hannah Troy.

High point of the dinner was the world premiere showing of "Israel Fashions, U.S.A.," a collection of 40 styles created by the ten American fashion designers and Israel's foremost couturiers, expressly to draw world attention to Israel's fast-growing fashion and textile industry.

Mr. Aryeh Manor, Minister for Economic Affairs at the Israel Embassy in Washington, paid special tribute on behalf of his Government, and Mr. Abraham Feinberg, president of the Israel Bonds Organization and also president of the Kayser-Roth Corporation, was the principal speaker at the dinner. D.L.

No Connection

THE Tel Aviv furniture firm "4 Nagarim" (Four Cabinet-makers) have informed us that they have no connection with any furniture firm on Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka in Jerusalem, contrary to what was indicated in "Saga of a Street" which appeared last Friday.

F. and B. Are 25

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FREIMANN and Bein, the popular shoe store in Jerusalem's Jaffa Road, is celebrating its 25th anniversary together with the seasonal sale. It started off the celebrations with a dinner at Goldschmidt's Restaurant for all its staff, 25 girls (not one of whom had yet been born when the firm was established).

Freimann and Bein's store looks as though it has stood solidly in one spot for the entire 25 years — but actually there were three moves (not all of their own making) before Messrs. F. and B. settled in Jaffa Road.

Opening in 1935 behind the Post Office — before the Post Office existed — they carried on a lively trade, and in 1938, 11 years after the General Building was constructed, they moved there. It was because of the establishment of "Bevingrad" (the British authorities commandeered the General Building and transformed the area into a military position) that they were forced to move. Given 24 hours in which to get themselves and all their stock out of the building (they were later compensated) Freimann and Bein found a temporary home in Rehov Ben Yehuda. Most of their goods were damaged by rain — or lost.

Together with the other merchants who had been ousted from the General Building, in 1947 they moved to "The Palace," hastily constructed in Jaffa Road. Between 1947 and 1949, both Mr. Freimann and Mr. Bein served as officers in the Army, and the shop was left in the care of Mrs. F. and Mrs. B. "But," Mr. Freimann recalls, "there wasn't much to look after."

F. and B.'s customers over the years have included a number of royal personalities. Frequent visitors included the King of Greece, who was always very particular about the shoes he wore, and Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia. When he fled to Palestine from Abyssinia after Mussolini's attack on his country, he arrived with his entire family, all of whom were barefoot. Within two or three days, Freimann and Bein had sold them some 100 pairs of shoes. King Hussein of Jordan often came, as a little boy of five or six, and was always climbing up the ladders to the stock shelves. "He always had to be pulled down," Mr. Freimann added. "He never wanted to leave."

PROBLEMS EASILY SOLVED

Cracked China: We were witnesses recently to what might have been a staggering household tragedy. We were lunch guests at a friend's house, and her 14-year-old daughter, wanting to be helpful, carried a tray of dishes into the kitchen. On the way, she tripped over a toy left lying there by her young brother, and down she went, tray, dishes and all. When the mess had been cleared away, we found that though only a very few pieces had been smashed, quite a lot of dishes and plates were cracked. Our hostess was very distressed, until we suggested that she boil the cracked items in a large pan of milk. Somewhat incredulously, she followed our advice, leaving them in the pan for 45 minutes or so. When the dishes were taken out, washed in warm water, and dried, it was found (as we had hoped it would) that the cracks had disappeared. This method, as well as getting rid of the cracks, should also actually strengthen the dishes.

Broken China: Our friend did not attempt to repair the dishes that were smashed, as these really had broken into countless pieces — but it might be of interest to our readers to know that a good method for holding together the pieces of a broken china dish or plate, while the glue is hardening, is to apply adhesive tape. This will prevent the pieces from coming apart before the glue has had time to do its work.

Glassware: Two glass candy dishes also went down in the crash. When they were rescued, we found that each had a small chip in the rim. As this is unsightly, and certainly dangerous, we advised our friend to rub over the chipped edges with fine sandpaper until they were smooth again.

Don't let it unravel: A friend who has taken up home sewing complains that often, when she cuts out a pattern on material that she has brought, it begins unravelling immediately. It is very difficult to sew such material, of course, and we have advised her when next she wants to cut out her pattern to make a wide mark around it with a wax crayon. She should then cut out the pattern on this line, preventing the material from fraying and unravelling.

Fruit for Tu biShvat

By Molly Bar-David

THIS year Tu biShvat and Shabbat Beshalach come together to give us a double fruit festival. Tu biShvat, being the New Year of the Trees, is symbolised on the table by every type of fruit grown in Israel, even such tough cow-feeding-treats as the carob. In some countries the custom prevails of eating only 15 kinds of fruit, to mark the 15th of Shvat, while in others friends compete fiercely to consume the highest number of fruit varieties — often reaching 30 by drawing in such doubtfuls as rhubarb and artichokes.

Shabbat Beshalach has its food tradition too: since the portion read in the synagogue on this Sabbath (Exodus 13:17 to 18:1) deals with part of the liberation from Egypt, it has become symbolic in European and Oriental lands to serve wheat in some form in the traditional dish. In Turkey Jews eat a dessert called Trigo-Kotcho, made of boiled wheat and fruit; in Greece they eat a wheat custard called Ashure, as well as a dish of honey, wheat and fruit called Suffah. In Holland the Dutch have a luscious apple or pear kugel sprinkled with wheat called "Kugel met Weatz," and in Italy they have a Crosta called Rosta di Faraone made of special wheat pasta. In Switzerland and Alsace-Lorraine some wheat is cooked and served as a soup garnish, or in a stew similar to our Hamin or Cholent. The reason for the wheat is that it is reminiscent of the manna — the food — provided to our people in the desert.

Unfortunately I have not seen green wheat here, so suggest you use cracked wheat — burghul — on this occasion. El Al will feature its Biblical Kugel on its special holiday flights: a steam-just boiled pudding inspired by the ingredients in Deuteronomy 8:8:... "A land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of oil olives and honey..." and also with dates thrown in.

The family of a native Dutchman will have this luscious kugel on Tu biShvat cum Shabbat Beshalach:

Kugel Met Weatz

This dish requires 1½ kilos of apples — but to save money you can use half a kilo or more and the remainder [illegible] or even sliced marrows:

½ kilo flour, 200 grams chopped fat or margarine, 300 grams sugar, 150 grams raisins or other dried fruit, 50 grams almonds (optional), 1 tsp. ground ginger or chopped ginger, 2 tsps. cinnamon, 1 tsp. grated lemon peel, 1½ kilo apples or other fruit, 1½ cups lukewarm water, salt, ½ cup wheat or burghul.

Peel apples and line a heavy pot or deep casserole with the freshly cut fruit. Sprinkle apples with half the sugar and dust with half the cinnamon. Sift flour over dried fruits and nuts (but not the wheat), add spices, remaining sugar and fat. Put mixture into bed of apples and cover with more apple slices, so that the filling is completely hidden. Pour lukewarm water along side of pot to cover the kugel. Sprinkle wheat over top. Close tightly and simmer for at least two hours and then complete cooking in a very slow oven. Water may have to be added from time to time as this kugel, eaten on Shabbat Beshalach, should have enough sauce to be reminiscent of the Red Sea, just as the wheat is symbolic of the manna.

Israel Fruit Cup

There are so many varieties of citrus fruit in Israel that one might make a symbolic fruit cup for the occasion of Tu biShvat. Into a citrus shell of orange or grapefruit, put mixed flesh of pomelos, kumquats, tangerines, oranges, grapefruits, and add a grating of lemon and citrus rind. This might be steeped in a little sweetened orange juice, and topped with a sprig of mint to add beauty, aroma and flavour.

Italian Crosta

Cook narrow noodles and drain. Into a buttered casserole put layers of the noodles, raisins and pine or other nuts, and dab with butter (or olive oil). Repeat the process with noodles on the top. This should have a good deal of fat in it because the dish is supposed to be crusty on the top (as its name implies) but juicy within. The nuts and raisins are reminiscent of the manna, and the whole shape of the crosta is of the wheel of Pharaoh's chariot. If the crosta tends to dry during baking, add water to the side of the dish. Sugar may be sprinkled on each layer of noodles if you wish.

Viennese Fruit Br[illegible]

250 grams sugar, 4 eggs, 250 grams self-rising flour, 250 grams dried fruit, 50 grams nuts, 1 tsp. salt, water.

Mix eggs, sugar and salt. Sift flour over chopped fruit and nuts. Combine both mixtures, adding just enough water to make an elastic dough. Knead, shape into a loaf and bake in a medium-hot oven for about one hour.

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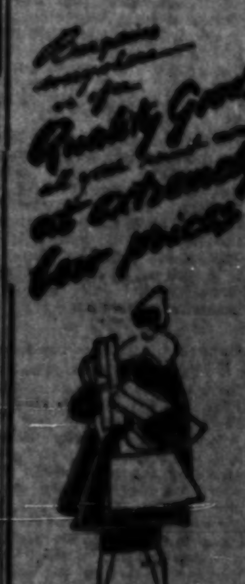

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Oh—at last I've found it!
[illegible]
NIRA

OSEM News No. 2

HOT (SOUP) NEWS
OSEM ASPARAGUS — here is a soup for everyone, and especially for those who love their soup! And it is very easy to prepare, too. Osem's Asparagus Soup is available at all groceries.
Price of packet 45 agorot.

EATING IS BELIEVING
Passers-by in North Tel Aviv, Givatayim and Haifa were able to taste Osem's new soups and sauces, serviced piping hot by Osem demonstrators. The unanimous verdict: excellent.

Delicious OSEM SOUPS

OSEM SOUPS for varying meals
- Chicken Soup
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crisp and tasty—with every drink

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—and of course, ready to act as addition to soups

are only one of the famous attractions of this beautiful Italian city.
Another attraction is PASTA BOLOGNA served at all homes and restaurants for centuries.

OSEM'S PASTA BOLOGNA — in 4 attractive and appetising forms, remains true to the character of its Italian original.

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Simply melt one spoonful of margarine in a frying pan, add contents of OSEM SAUCE MIX package, mix well and add one glass of water from the tap. Cook for two minutes and the tasty, piquant sauce is ready, sufficient for several meals.

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Kasher—Parve

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Geller's Piquant Anchovy Paste
A delicious sandwich spread

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OF THE [illegible] WOMAN
NEW, ELEGANT CASE
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No Need for Words...

She knows what he wants. Like all connoisseurs, he prefers "Vita" Boston Chicken Soup — the only one sold by the millions.
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Start Your Meal with Vita Soup

SPOILING the SUBJECT

Radio Review

"THE World of Modern Man" started out as a most promising series. Its object was to explore the world of contemporary thought in its various manifestations. The opening discussions on modern philosophy between Prof. Bergmann and Dr. Werblowsky were among the most stimulating programmes that Kol Yisrael has broadcast (although inevitably of minority appeal).

The extent to which this series has fallen off was illustrated by last week's programme on naturalism and vegetarianism which were upheld by a Supreme Court judge and opposed by an expert on physical culture. It was, by the way, difficult initially to tell which was which as there was no introduction of them as individuals.

I can understand and sympathise with vegetarians like Shaw who are shocked at the idea of killing animals. For Justice Berenson and many others, naturalism is based on physiological needs, but it is also much more; it is a mystique. But this long discussion failed to elucidate any basis other than the utilitarian approach that the naturalist feels better for his vegetable diet. Dr. Feldenkrais, who opposed naturalism, for his part believed that man is naturally carnivorous and should not neglect any of his faculties, including this one, and also produced a theory that a vegetable diet is good for people with long bodies and short legs but not for people with short bodies and long legs! Justice Berenson advocated naturalism as a discipline.

This discussion may have been acceptable and amusing in the "Pro and Con" series but not in the "World of Modern Man" framework. Either naturalism improves the body or it does not; if this is the point at issue, it is a subject for doctors and physiologists and not for amateur adherents.

• • •

"FOLLOW the Sun" on Saturday night showed us how tourists view Israel night-life. As the notice said in England during the war "Is your journey really necessary?" Although technically speaking the programme was well put together, the question is why it was put together at all. It would be an admirable idea to present a series having as its object "to see ourselves as others see us" but it should be done at an adult level. I found this programme embarrassing. Kol Yisrael has presented many features on Tel Aviv night-life and this added nothing — except for the comment of one visitor at the end of the tour — "an insult to a person of intelligence." The basic trouble is that the series is largely projecting an official semi-governmental organization and this inevitably flops over the air.

The night-life of Jerusalem and Haifa were of course quickly written off. I was sorry no one mentioned the story of the tourist in Jerusalem who asked to see the night-life and was told, "I'm sorry, she moved to Tel Aviv."

"GUESTS Before the Microphone" on Saturday presented one of the most fabulous figures of modern military history — Colonel David Stirling. The story of his feats in the book "The Phantom Major" is breathtaking and incredible. Except that he steered clear of politics, he could be called the Lawrence of World War II.

The interview over Kol Yisrael was tepid and missed the boat. It is unlikely that many listeners knew about his exploits and it was not enough merely to say he led a commando unit. More details should have been given of his adventures; it would have been interesting to hear how he returned to civilian life, exactly what he has been doing in Africa and what brought him to Israel (these points were adequately summarized, for instance, in the story in *The Jerusalem Post* on Monday which nevertheless remained brief.) Moreover, the Hebrew translation was inadequate. Admittedly it was difficult to pack such a colourful and many-sided personality into the framework of "Guests before the Microphone;" it would have been better to have given him a special feature with a less rigid formula.

• • •

YISRAEL Daliot did an excellent job in presenting Irish folk-songs on Saturday. The words and music were tasteful, accurate and fair. Most of the main types of Irish folk-songs were represented, from the beautiful "Lark in the Clear Air" — one of the loveliest of Irish airs — to the ceilidhe jig-rhythms and the Irish-American trite molorney. One correction; a moonshiner is a man who distils potheen (illicit whiskey) and not a man who "spends the night drinking too much and playing games of chance."

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "What does the critic say?" (tonight at 8); Stravinsky's "Nightingale" (tomorrow at 10.30); Prayer and synagogues in Spain (Sat. at 3.30); Habonim Movement (Sun. at 6); Carissimi's oratorio "Jonah" (Sun. at 8; second wavelength); Literary critics discuss "Lolita" (Sun. at 8.30; second wavelength); Belgian radio orchestra plays Prokofiev's violin concerto and Stravinsky's "Rites of Spring" (Sun. at 9.30); Benny Goodman (Mon. at 8); Finnish legends (Tues. at 8.30; second wavelength); Premiere of Schlesinger's "Music for Orchestra" (Tues. at 9.15); Contemporary Polish music (Thurs. at 8; second wavelength).

AUDIO

Inbal After U.S.A.

INBAL, the Yemenite Dance Theatre, opened in Jerusalem on Tuesday evening at the Edison Theatre, the first performance since its triumphant North American tour. The company and its director seem to have benefited from the experience, and this impression came through despite the bad hail, an unresponsive audience and the fact that Inbal's new lights were not in use.

We saw the same programme; rather flat excerpts from the perennial Yemenite Wedding; "Debora;" "Desert;" "Women" and the "Queen of Sheba." "Deborah" has been rescued. It is less of a bore and much less pretentious; some flashes of humour show that mercifully, it is not being taken too seriously. The costumes have been revamped and dyed a more modest colour, but there is still no reason why they should not be more varied. Despite some cuts, it is still too long. There is far too much dependence on repetition for both choreographic and vocal effect. Margalit Oved, who dances so daemonically, would make a better Yael than Deborah — one can see her driving in that nail. A striking addition are the rams' horns, but they should always be used alone, as in the introduction, for their pitch has no relation to that of the music.

"Desert" is unchanged and still effective, although we are still disturbed by the rather "Arabian nights" pantaloons worn by the men. This story of desert love, murder and retribution could be treated and lit even more dramatically and much more made of that wonderful moment when the empty pitcher is turned upside down.

The "Queen of Sheba" has become quite humorous, and therefore much more acceptable. However, its real weakness is that there is no choreographic climax. The dull exit kills it.

'Women' Outstanding

The outstanding number is "Women" — the oriental female at her daily chores. This is a first-class piece of choreography — snappy, exciting and to the point. I think one reason is that it is the most genuine folk interpretation Inbal has produced, based as it is on the essentials of real life, but without interpreting them too realistically. Perhaps this is the direction which Inbal, as a folk art theatre, should take. Further, all the appeal in "Women" lies in the dance itself, and not in the sets or phoney costumes.

The dancing has improved tremendously. Sara Levi-Tanai has given the dancers and dancers a real line of their own and drilled them to a fantastic level of timing, perhaps more so with the legs than with the arms. At the same time the dancers are more relaxed with the confidence that comes of long practice.

MEIR RONNEN

Chess

Friday, February 12, 1960

Problem No. 1311	Problem No. 1312
S. B. Haarell, Barcelona	K. A. K. Larsen, Hillerod
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post	Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post (After D. Kopernik)

Kh7; Qd7; Rh5, Rh8; Bd8; Kte5, Ktg6; Pa5, b2, e2. (10)
Kc4; Qe1; Re8, Rg8; Bg5; Ktb4, Pa7, g7. (8)
White mates in two (6u)

Ke1; Qe7; Re2; Be8, Bf8; Kta5; Pa6, c2, d2, e6, f2, g2. (12)
Ke5; Ra1; Bb1; Pa5, a7, d6, f6. (7)
Selfmate in three (6.3u)

Solutions, Problem No. 1307 (Popov and Uzounov): Setplay 1.—Kt any 2. Qa1, 1.—Ktd4 2. Qh8; Tries 1. Ke7? Ktc1! 1.Qf3? Kt any/Ktd4 2.Qb2/Qg3, but 1.—Ktd2! 2.?; Solution 1.Qc3! Kt any/Kt d4 2.Qc3/Qf4. Zagorujko theme in Meredith form. **Problem No. 1308** (Seilberger): a) 1.Ktg5 Rh8 2.Kth7 Rg8 3.Ktg5 R:h2 4.Ktg7 Rg1x; b) 1.Ktb4 Rg8 2.Ktg6 Rh8 3.Kth7 R:g2 4.Ktg6 Rh1x.

Chess in Israel

The Zahal championship, again played off under the Swiss system this year, was won by B. Sheli, with 12 points out of 16 games, closely followed by D. Zalman 11½, S. Helman, E. Felixbrodt and Y. Bernstein 11 points each, etc.

The Ramat Gan Jubilee tournament brought together 24 players and the Swiss system was applied here as well. **Natanya:** Dr. Reibenbach was leading with four points after the fourth round in the local championship. **Ramat Hasharon:** M. Emir won the local championship, scoring 11 points in 12 games. **Tel Aviv youth championship:** I. Gelfer kept the lead with eight points after the eighth round. **Reshevsky club:** Leader Mahavashoff had six points out of six games, followed by Berkovitch 5 (6), Shapiro 5, etc.

XXVII U.S.S.R. Championship

Title holder Tigran Petrosian was leading with 4 points out of five games, followed by Korchnoi 3½, Krogius, Geller, Polugajevski and Taimanov 3. In the second round Petrosian required only 24 moves to score his first victory against Suetin:

Game No. 843
Tarrasch Defence
T. Petrosian — A. Suetin

1.c4 c5 2.Ktf3 Ktf6 3.Ktc3 Ktc6 4.e3 e6 5.d4 d5 6.c:d e:d 7.Be2 a6 8.0-0 c4 9.Kte5 Qc7 10.Kt:c6 Q:c6 11.b3 b5 12.b:c b:c 13.e4 d:e 14.Bg5 Bf5 15.d5 Qc7 16.B:f6 g:f 17.Bg4 B:g4 18.Q:g4 Qe5 19.Kt:e4 f5 20.Qh5 0-0-0 21.Ktd2 c3 22.Ktc4 Qd4 23.Q:f5+ Rd7 24.Kte5. Black resigns.

Against Polugajevsky, Spassky applied a new system of Sicilian defence, sacrificing the exchange and two pawns, which led to great complications. Unable to find the correct continuation of the attack, Polugajevski forced a draw by perpetual check.

Game No. 844
Sicilian Defence
B. Spassky — L. Polugajevski

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 b5 8.Bd3 Ktbd7 9.f5 e5 10.Ktg3 Qb6 11.Ktb4 Bb7 12.Qe2 Be7 13.0-0-0 Rc8 14.B:f6 Kt:f6 15.a4 Qa5 16.a3 R:c3 17.b:c d5 18.e:d 0-0 19.Qe:5 Qa3+ 20.Kb1 B:b4 21.e:d Kt:d5 22.Qb3 Ktc3+ 23.Kc1 Kta2+ 24.Kb1 Ktc3+ 25.Kc1. Draw.

BRIDGE

THE ONLY WAY OUT

IN a no-trumps game both teams are often theoretically capable of establishing the tricks they require; but the time factor interferes and all tricks over 13 melt away. In most cases the game will therefore develop into a race, and the team which manages to press its long suit first will gain the upper hand.

	North	
	S. K 9 8 5 H. K J 7 6 D. A 8 C. A 10 6	
West S. 4 H. A 9 8 4 2 D. K 9 6 3 2 C. 5 2		**East** S. Q J 7 6 2 H. 3 D. J 7 5 C. K Q 9 7
	South S. A 10 3 H. Q 10 5 D. Q 10 4 C. J 8 4 3	

North dealer, neither side vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1H	1S	1NT	—
2NT	—	3NT all pass	

West started with the trey of diamonds, South winning with the queen. The ten of hearts was allowed to ride; West took the next heart with ace, and his deuce of diamonds removed dummy's ace.

With eight tricks in sight most declarers would now proceed to set up a ninth winner in spades; but once East gets into the lead, he would be certain to play another diamond, a suit which clearly does not divide.

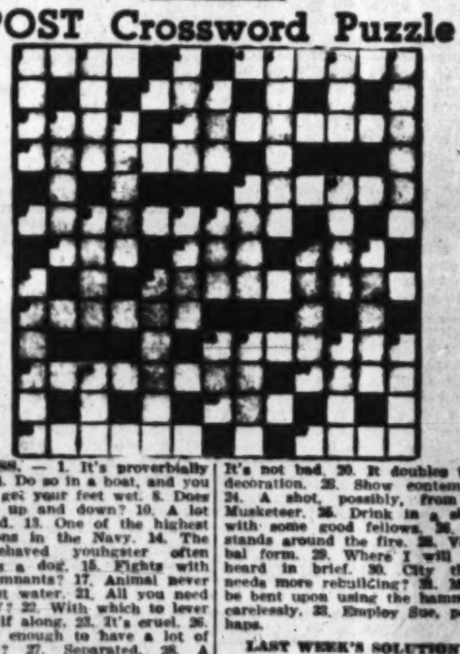
South saw the danger. He could not disrupt communications, because East could not be made to disgorge his last diamond. Neither side could run their winners at one go; declarer must needs lose a lead to set up a spade, and unless he does so the defence too must lose a lead to set up a club. The 14 possible winners — nine for South and five for his opponents — somehow had to be integrated into the grand total of 13, meaning that somebody would be squeezed of a trick.

From South's point of view it was desirable to squeeze the others. And indeed since East was known to hold all the missing honour cards in spades and clubs, it should be possible to squeeze him. But in order to bring the squeeze off, both red suits must be explored.

On winning with the ace of diamonds South therefore reentered his hand with the queen of hearts and threw West in with his last *diamond*, shedding a club from dummy. West took a fourth diamond; dummy and East threw spades, and South gave a club.

West understood that the last diamond would squeeze his partner, and so he switched to clubs. But this did not help: declarer won in dummy and played the king of hearts, squeezing East of one of his two winners in clubs.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. It's proverbially sure. 4. Do so in a boat, and you won't get your feet wet. 8. Does he go up and down? 10. A lot of land. 13. One of the highest positions in the Navy. 14. The well-behaved youngster often praises a dog. 15. Fights with the remnants? 17. Animal never without water. 21. All you need for TV? 22. With which to lever yourself along. 23. It's cruel. 26. Lucky enough to have a lot of money? 27. Separated. 28. A pilot can certainly make it move. 31. It's child's play. 34. Italian flower. 35. The Spanish provide most of this wood. 36. Used to keep the hedges straight. 37. A sweet girl.

DOWN. — 1. What to wave when you weaken? 2. Music group. 3. Perry's lake? 5. Assault with a nail, we hear. 6. Small cube. 7. First to come to mother and father. 9. Watery sort of rum? 11. Producers of suds. 12. Let in and own up. 15. Type one letter or the next. 16. A real reduction in space. 18. The people behind bring it up. 19. It's not bad. 20. It doubles the decoration. 23. Show contempt. 24. A shot, possibly, from a Musketeer. 25. Drink in a ship with some good fellows. 26. It stands around the fire. 28. Verbal form. 29. Where I will be heard in brief. 30. City that needs more rebuilding? 32. May be bent upon using the hammer carelessly. 33. Employ Sue, perhaps.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Busy. 4. Amused. 8. (get)Fat. 10. Scot(land). 13. Horseman. 14. Sherman. 15. Hind-er. 17. Ball-istic. 20. Pal. 22. Tan. 23. Mug. 24. Fort-night. 27. Turn up. 28. Maximum. 32. Pictures. 34. Mole. 35. The. 36. Entree. 37. Cast.

DOWN. — 1. Bass. 2. Shoe. 3. Ha-ha. 5. Mystic. 6. Sam(son). 7. Diners. 9. Ton. 11. Cheap. 12. Trill. 15. Hint. 16. Dr-ug. 18. Lair. 19. Stop. 20. Tar. 22. Min-I'm. 24. Ghoul. 25. Staple. 26. Future. 28. Me-t. 29. A-shy. 30. Mona(Lisa). 31. Meat(meet). 33. Cut.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 256.4 & 249 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Thomas: Overture "Mignon"; Koseluh: Concerto in C for Bassoon and Orchestra; Verdi: Ballet Music from "Othello"; Prokofiev: Suite No. 3 from "Romeo and Juliet". 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Chamber Music: Mozart: Quintet in C-minor, K. 406; Dvorak: Quartet in F ("American"), opus 96. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.?? Kabbalat Shabat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Glazounov: Violin Concerto in A-minor, opus 82 (Soloist: Michael Rabin); Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4 in A ("Italian"), opus 90 (Conductor: Georg Solti). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.15 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music, played by Talil Kalil Ensemble. 7.20 "Record Collectors." 7.50 Tu bishvat Songs. 7.59 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "What The Critic Says" — ed. by M. Ohad. 8.45 The Jewish Choir of Milan, conducted by Rosetta Eli. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Beethoven: Symphony No. 8 in F, opus 93, played by the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Otto Klemperer; Karel Salomon: Piano Concerto, played by Frank Pelleg, with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer; Gluck: Ballet Suite No. 1 (Arr. Mottle), played by the New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Robert Irving. 10.30 Story. 10.40 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.00 Hebrew Songs. 8.30 Sabbath Morning Concert: Rameau: Concerto for Strings; Vivaldi: Motet for Soprano and Orchestra; Elgar: Suite. 10.00 "What's New in Science." 10.15 Richard Ellsasser (Organ). 10.30 Opera: Stravinsky: "Le Chant du Rossignole." 11.30 "Stage & Screen." 12.10 Light Classical Music. 12.30 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Songs of the Nations. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Popular Concert: Auber: Overture "Fra Diabolo"; Proch: Variations; Chausson: Poem for Violin and Orchestra (Soloist: Jascha Heifetz); Beethoven: Waltz in D. 4.30 "Curtain Up" — "Your Number, Sir" by Jerzi Janecki and Stanislaw Stompel. 5.30 J.S. Bach: Sonata for Two Violins and Continuo, played by David and Igor Oistrakh (Violins); Quintal: Sonata for Flute, Oboe and Continuo, played by Julius Baker and Robert Bloom. 6.00 Literature and Art. 6.30 "Baton Up" — Eddie Barclay & his Orchestra. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 8.?? Robert Helpmann ... [illegible]

nouncement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "The Song Club" — ed. by M. Harnik. 8.30 Small Anthology. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu, Chaps. 12 & 14. 9.15 Sports. 9.45 Hebrew Songs & Dances. 10.00 "Disco Parade." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469, 292, 422 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Series of talks by Y. Tal & A. Shiloah. 8.30 Light Music. 8.40 Countries & Nations — Brazil. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.35 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Soirée Musicale": Bach: Violin Concerto in A-minor, played by Isiah Braker with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Amihud Elroi; Mozart: Three Canzonas, performed by Marylin Taylor (Soprano), with Ruth Meme at the Piano; Poulenc: Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, played by Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir, with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Georg Singer. 8.45 Science Studio. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) **Today:** 10.30: News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.30 News. 10.40 "The Lighter Side." 10.45 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.35 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.30 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (316, 235 and 235 M.): **Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.45 Nations' Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Dvorak & Mozart. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "With a Slight Smile." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Shavua Tov". 7.?? "Musical Miniatures." 8.00 "Musical Pot-pourri." 8.30 The Night Following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.28, 25.12, 19.76, 19.46, 16.86 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme; Today: 5.00, and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Issues in the News on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Special News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Press Opinion USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Press USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. **Tomorrow:** 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Press Opinion, USA on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Listeners' Log on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme: (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.30 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.15 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Lounge.

SILVERY SHADOWS

By Ephraim Kishon

1.1.1960. The Count of Monte Christo, world-famous film producer, starts negotiations here for the turning of the Italian - Israel co-production "Minestrone mit Lockschen." The plot of the film is as ingenious as it is whimsical: in the War of Independence an Italian volunteer named Amos falls in love with a winsome Israel soldier girl and follows her through hell and high water.

3.1.1960. The Count announces at a banquet at the Journalists House that he has signed a contract with the Styx Film Corporation, according to which the local firm will supply the technical equipment and personnel, build new studios and cities in the Negev and also invest $200,000 in cash. In fact, except for the acetate film and the Count himself, the movie will be purely Israeli.

Screen tests start on the spot and the journalists stay behind to take them. Two columnists are chosen for character parts as Beduin robbers in the Negev.

5.1.1960. Screen tests are in full swing. The part of the hero, Amos, is a demanding one. He is supposed to be a masculine type who can walk and talk like a human being.

Small wonder then if at the banquet marking the continuing preparations, Mr. Styx discloses that Sir Laurence Olivier will play the part of Amos. The Count asks the Ministerial Committee for General Encouragement to put a bus at his disposal. The Committee agrees and promptly informs him that he will have to apply in writing. The application is duly forwarded.

12.1.1960. The Committee informs the Count that the bus company has asked for a detailed itinerary for the bus. The Count supplies it.

19.1.1960 The bus company will discuss Monte Christo's application on February 2. The Committee asks for an estimate of fuel consumption. The Treasury sends forms calling on the producer to show from what sources he is planning to finance his travel expenses. The Licensing Authority sets a date for testing the bus (July 30, 1960).

29.1.1960. After an audience with the Finance Minister the Count of Monte Christo announces that he has succeeded in removing most of the support in the way of the co-production. Mr. Eshkol's screen test was a success.

Twenty-three hundred Israel glamour girls have applied for the part of the soldier girl. Sixteen are given screen tests. The four finalists take psychotechnic tests. The part is given to Brigitte Bardot.

3.2.1960. At an intimate banquet the Count makes the acquaintance of the young Israel film industry when he is shown the documentary "Give This Land Liberty," winner of a consolation prize at the London Ballet Festival. The Count decides to bring in the technical equipment and personnel from Italy.

27.2.1960. The screenplay is finished by the three Portuguese screenwriters. The emphasis has been switched to the problem of the Palestinian refugees. Amos is no longer a fighter on the walls of besieged Jerusalem, but an army deserter who falls in love with a beautiful Egyptian refugee girl.

At the weekly banquet the Encouragement Committee announces that it is going to exempt the company from taxes only on condition that the film hint at the importance of the United Jewish Appeal. Also, the actresses will not be allowed to run about in short sleeves. The Count orders rocks from Greece for the Negev location shots.

10.3.1960. The huge crowd out to welcome Sir Laurence Olivier is deeply disappointed when the famous actor does not arrive. Sir Laurence did not come simply because he had not known a thing about the "Minestrone." Mr. Styx announces at the protest banquet that the actor's phoney agent had extracted from him a IL25 advance on false pretences.

The Count refuses to take IL150 in post-dated cheques. Styx stalks out.

30.1.1961. A ray of hope! Fox Movietone may finance the Italian-Israel co-production on condition that the movie is made in California with slight changes in the book, namely that Amos be an Orthodox Russian priest who unveils a network of Japanese agents plotting to kill Von Braun. To preserve the co-productive character of the movie, one of the Japanese agents will be played by Israel actor Theodor Bickel.

17.4.1961. After some slight changes, the final version of the screenplay is a definite success. (A demented British scientist discovers the death ray, but mankind is saved by the vigilance of a little Jewish geisha girl.) The Count of Monte Christo is preparing a documentary on the Antarctic.

18.4.1961. The Encouragement Committee announces that the bus is now available.

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Combined exposing and developing machine for QUICK COPIES from loose sheets or books of any size. Easy to operate.
MAIN FEATURE: copying of documents, rubber stamps and handwriting with pencils and ball points.
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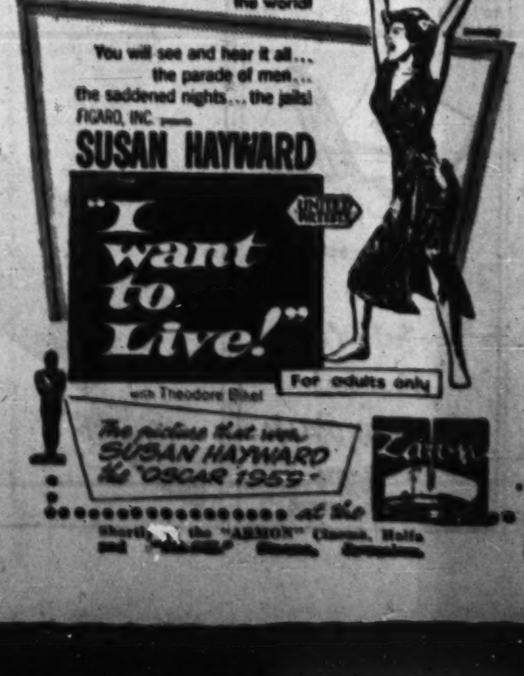

Shortly at the "ARMON" Cinema, Haifa and "ZAFON" Cinema, Jerusalem.

RAMATGAN Tel. 74504
Third Week
7.15 — 9.30
May Britt — Kurd Jurgens
Theodore Bickel
in a most shocking drama
THE BLUE ANGEL
Cinemascope — DeLuxe Color
For adults only.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Feb. 13, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30.

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Forbidden love between a writer and gossip columnist
The life story of F. Scott Fitzgerald
Beloved Infidel
with GREGORY PECK — DEBORAH KERR
Premiere: Today 2 p.m., Sat. 7.15, 9.30.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 and 9.30
The hall heated and Air-conditioned
Please book your seats by phone: 28112/3.

ALLENBY 4th Week
Two Million People
Two Million Stories
This is one of them
Ice Cold In Alex
John Mills — Sylvia Syms
A Forum Film
3.30 7.15 & 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
2nd Week
AUNTIE MAME
Starring
ROSALIND RUSSELL
Technicolor. 3.30, 7, 9.30
Owing to the length of the film, please be punctual.
No complimentary tickets

CHEN Tel. 28857
Stanley Kramer's
The Defiant Ones
Tony Curtis — Sidney Poitier
"A Triumph!" — Newsweek
3.30 — 7.15 — 9.30

EDEN 3rd Week
SABBAH and CARIOCA in
Forced Wedding
3.30, 7, 9.

ESTHER 2nd Week
Debbie Reynolds,
Tony Randall
Paul Douglas
in M-G-M's comedy
The Mating Game

GAT Third Week
Jacques Trufaut's
LES QUATRES CENTS COUPS
(400 BLOWS)
For adults only
Also mats. at 3.30
by public request.
Evenings: 7.15 — 9.15

HOD 2nd Week
Robert Hossein, Marina Vladi
one of the best films
LA NUIT DES ESPIONS
In addition: PANTOMIME
by the master of Pantomime
Marcel Marceau.

MAXIM
Israel Premiere
Leibele Waldman
Lazar Fried
(stars of "Yoshe Kalb")
in the best Jewish picture
ran 118 weeks in Brooklyn
Love and Sacrifice
"Liebe und Leidenschaft"
in Yiddish.
Hebrew and French subtitles.
Perfs. 7.15 9.15
Matinees Daily at 4 p.m.
JOSELITO (10th Week)
Escucha Mi Cancion!

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
MADELEINE ROBINSON
AGNES LAURENT
in
PECHE DE JEUNESSE
For adults only.

MOGRABI 3rd Week
PAUL MUNI
The Last Angry Man
Forceful and real — captivating!
3.30, 7.15 & 9.30.
A Columbia Picture

OPHIR 6th Week
Spectacle of Spectacles
Nuits D'Europe
In Eastmancolor
Adults only
A Sabi Haliah Film

ORION 2nd Week
The Forum Film that won 4 first prizes
La Muraglia Cinese
(The Chinese Wall)
in Cinemascope and Colour
By the makers of "Lost Continent"
3 perfs. daily: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30

PEER Tel. 28595
7th Week
French 1959 Cannes Winner: a world sensation
HIROSHIMA, MON AMOUR
Adults only,
3.30, 7.15, 9.15
No complimentary tickets.

SDEROTH
Sarita Montiel
plays and sings in
LA VIOLETERA
A super-production.
Brussels Festival 1956 award.
with
Raf Vallone — Frank Villard

TAMAR 2nd Week
RITA
another great Russian film at present being screened all over the world with tremendous success.
Six shows daily at:
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15.

TCHELET
The outstanding Russian picture
The Cranes Are Flying
Grand International prize 1958
Hebrew — English subtitles

YARON 3rd Week
Cyd Charisse • Robert Taylor
Lee J. Cobb
in a typical adventure story
PARTY GIRL
Music, dancing, fighting and humanity
M.G.M. Cinemascope and Metrocolor
For adults only

ZAMIR
Ramuntcho
starring:
MIJANOU BARDOT
Day and Evening perfs.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Commencing Saturday, February 13, 1960

ARNON Tel. 4829
Israel Premiere
VALERIE
Starring Anita Ekberg
Sterling Hayden
Antony Steel
For adults only.

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M. presents the lawless, the hunted, the plunderers, the bold
THE BADLANDERS
Alan Ladd, Ernest Borgnine
Cinemascope Metrocolor
Sunday morning at 10.30.

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd Week
Brigitte Bardot, Jean Gabin, Edwige Feuillère
EN CAS DE MALHEUR
(Love is My Profession)
For adults only
Special Sunday morning performance at 10.30.
Mats. 3.30: The Bolshoi Ballet

OR-GIL Tel. 61486
Israel Premiere
Magali Noel
Philippe Lemaire
LE DESIR MENE LES HOMMES
For adults only.
No complimentary tickets.

ORNA Tel. 4733
The savage yet tender saga of the brave settlers
The Oregon Trail
Fred MacMurray
William Bishop
Nina Shipman

RON Tel. 3104
3rd Week
ROOM AT THE TOP
Starring: Laurence Harvey
Simone Signoret
Heather Sears.
For adults only
Also today 3 p.m.
Mats. 3.30
and Sunday 10.30 a.m.
Charlie Chaplin Festival
(25-Agora tickets for children; reduction for adults)

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
2nd Week
Evenings at 6, 9.
Alec Guinness, William Holden
in David Lean's
The Bridge On the River Kwai

ZION HALL
Vittorio de Sica
Marcello Mastroiani
Antonella Lualdi in
PADRI E FIGLI
(Fathers and Sons)
English subtitles
Today at 3 p.m.
THE PLAINSMAN

TEL OR Tel. 3570
MANINA — LA FILLE SANS VOILE
Starring BRIGITTE BARDOT
A Steiner Film Release

Commencing Saturday, February 13, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4050
On the screen at last!
The indestructible
Auntie Mame
as personified by
Rosalind Russell
"Guaranteed to chase your blues away" — Jer. Post.
Sat. 6, 8.45
Weekdays: 3, 6, 8.45.
Today at 3: ANBAR.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
2nd Week
Chase A Crooked Shadow
Starring:
Richard Todd — Anne Baxter
Herbert Lom
Today at 3 (last showing)
Danny Kaye
THE WONDER MAN

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, February 13, 1960
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ARMON Tel. 4848
3rd and last Week
Sensational Prize Winner at Moscow International Film Festival 1959!
DESTINY OF A MAN
Based on a novel by Mikhail Sholokhov, the author of "And Quiet flows the Don" with Sergei Bondarchuk.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
THE DEERSLAYER
Lex Barker — Rita Moreno
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
DEMETRIUS AND THE GLADIATORS
Victor Mature, Susan Hayward
Cinemascope Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81868
Haifa Premiere
The Fuzzy Pink Nightgown
Jane Russell, Keenan Wynn
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017
Rod Steiger
in an exciting drama
ACROSS THE BRIDGE
Based on the novel by Graham Greene.

AMPHITHEATRE
Second Week
Dreams and realities of career women
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
with
Hope Lange, Stephen Boyd
Joan Crawford, Suzy Parker
20th Century Fox Film
in Cinemascope and Colour.

ATZMON Tel. 3033
Second Week
After 7 weeks in Tel Aviv
POT BOUILLE
Gérard Philipe
Danielle Darrieux
For adults only.

MIRON Tel. 3003
9th and last Week
La Violetera
Technicolor
Sarita Montiel — Raf Vallone

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Frank Sinatra — Kim Novak
Rita Hayworth in
PAL JOEY
("La Blonde ou la Rousse")
Technicolor
For adults only.
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4547
Evenings:
The Guns of Fort Pettitcoat
Audie Murphy
Mats.:
Quentin Durward
Heaven Knows, Mr. Allison

PEER Tel. 2232
Robert Taylor, Paul Newley
in
Heroes of Kilimanjaro
Cinemascope Technicolor
A Columbia Picture

TAMAR Tel. 5582
Ninon Sevilla
in
YAMBAO
For adults only.

ORION Tel. 4020
Israel Premiere
The great British comedian Norman Wisdom in his new comedy hit
Just My Luck
No reductions this week.

MAY Tel. 2850
The Trap
with Richard Widmark
Tina Louise